NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXII. No. 23320. 報內此字 SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1940 Registered at the C.P.O. (Postage: China and Japan 1 cent. abroad 30 cents.) TWENTY CENTS

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the estate of Everitt F. Ellefsen, a Norwegian subject, who died in Wenchow on the 15th of December 1939, are hereby requested to send in particulars thereof in writing to the Norwegian Consulate General, 2 Peking Road, Shanghai, on or before the 10th of April 1940. Any claim received after this date will be considered null and void.

Any persons indebted to the said estate should make payment to this Consulate General within the aforesaid time-limit.

T. KNUDTZON,
Consul General.

Royal Norwegian Consulate General,
Shanghai, January 10, 1940. 10172

NOTIFICATION NO. 5190

SALE OF UNIFORM MATERIAL (BLUE CAMLET)

The Council has for sale a surplus stock of 6266 yards of Blue Camlet uniform material, 36 inches wide, fast blue dyed, imported from England. Sale of part of the stock would be considered.

The material is in good condition and is available owing to the council's decision to change the summer uniform of the Chinese Police to khaki drill. Samples may be inspected and further information obtained on application to the Quartermaster, Gordon Road Police Station.

Sealed tenders should be submitted not later than 11 a.m. on February 5, 1940, to the Secretary & Commissioner General, Municipal Council, Room 150, Administration Building, Kiangse Road.

By Order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, January 9, 1940. 10173

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, effective from January 11, 1940 until further notice, the local Chinese currency tendered for payment of the charges of telegrams sent to any place in China, Tientsin and Manchoukuo and of the long distance telephone calls will be accepted by the respective offices at the fixed rate of One Dollar and Thirty Cents ($1.30) being equivalent to One Yen (Y.1). All these rates given in Yen will remain the same.

THE CENTRAL CHINA TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO., LTD.
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January 10, 1940. 10167

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF SHANGHAI

(ERIN GO BRAGH)

The Annual Meeting of St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai will take place to-day at 5.30 p.m. Through the courtesy of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the Meeting will be held in their Board Room, 2nd Floor, at 27 The Bund.

All Irishmen are cordially invited to attend.

A. J. H. CAREY,
Hon. Secretary.
10116

EWO COTTON MILLS, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim Dividend has been declared for the year ending December 31, 1939, of $1 (Local Currency) per share on the Ordinary Shares of the Company, payable on January 17, 1940, to Shareholders on the register at that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from January 8 to January 17, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
EWO COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.
Shanghai, December 13, 1939. 12021

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REMINDER

SHANGHAI LIGHT HORSE
POINT TO POINT
Sunday, January 14, 1940
ENTRIES CLOSE 5 P.M. TO-DAY

SECTION RIDE
Sunday, January 28, 1940
Entries close 5 p.m. on Wednesday, January 24, 1940. 10115

To-day's Events

JANUARY

10 K.D.S. mtg., 1292 Joffre, tea 4.30, bus. 5.15
10 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
10 'Mme. Butterfly,' opera, Lyceum, 9
10 Treaty of Versailles (1920)
10 League of Nations founded (1920)
10 Tsingtao occupied by Japanese (1938)

N.C.D.N. Broadcast: 12.45 and 9 p.m.
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Coming Events

JANUARY

11 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
11 B.W.A. Classical Concert, 5.30
11 'Night in Moulin Rouge' by G. Gilbert, Light Opera, Lyc., 8.45
11 For. Y. Debate: 'Written word vs. spoken word in moulding public opinion'
12 Shanghai Reel Club, Practice
12 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
13 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
13 'Night in Moulin Rouge,' L.O., Lyc., 8.45
14 Municipal Orchestra Concert, Lyc., 5.15
14 'Night in Moulin Rouge,' L.O., Lyc., 8.45
15 For. Y. Lecture, "Elementary Photography" by Mr. R. V. Dent, F.R.P.S., F.R.M.S.
16 A.W.C.: Miss Peterson on 'India,' 4.45
16 Shanghai Reel Club, Practice
16 Tuesday Evening Club, 7.30
17 B.U.S.G. Lecture: 'Air-Conditioning and Comfort,' Dr. W. Y. Lee, 114 Peking Road, 5.30
17 B. Zakharoff and V. Havsky in a Concert for Two Pianos, Lyc., 9.15
18 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
18 B.W.A. embroidery exhibition by pupils of Mrs. Schoenbek
20 Shanghai Scottish Coy., S.V.C. Silver Jubilee Dinner, S.V.C. Club, 8
20 Grand Operatic Concert, Lisa Robitchek, Ernest Krasso, Lyceum, 9
20 B.W.A. Sports Section Dance, 9
22 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.45
23 A.W.C.: Dr. Gardiner on 'Diet,' 4.45
23 For. Y. Lecture: 'Trans-Ocean Air Communications,' by Mr. F. J. Sanger
25 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
25 Cradle bridge/mahjongg, S.I.B.C., 3
25 Royal Asiatic Society Annual Meeting
25 Chamber Orchestra, 1939, Third Concert, Eastern Theatre, 8.30
25 'Tales of Hoffmann,' Grand Opera, music by Offenbach, Lyceum, 8.45
27 'Tales of Hoffmann,' Opera, Lyc., 8.45
28 'Tales of Hoffmann,' Opera, Lyc., 8.45
30 A.W.C. Bridge and Mahjongg, 3
30 For. Y. Lecture: 'Chinese Religious Heritage' by Dr. C. B. Day
31 B.U.S.C. Lecture: 'Light,' Mr. Harold G. B. Perry, 114 Peking Road, 5.30

FEBRUARY

1 Ballet Russe gala performance of 'Tsar Maiden,' fantastic ballet, Lyc., 9
3 Ballet Russe, 'Tsar Maiden,' Lyc., 9
4 Ballet Russe, 'Tsar Maiden,' Lyc., 2 & 9

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A large map of Shanghai (65 inches by 32 inches) is being offered as a Supplement to the China Hong List at an extra cost of $3 per copy. It is published by authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council and covers the following area:—
North to South: Civic Centre, Kiangwan, to Lunghwa.
West to East: The Aerodrome to Pootung.
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PRICE $6
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17 The Bund, Shanghai
AND ALL LOCAL BOOKSELLERS

ILTIS HYDRO & HOTEL, TSINGTAO

Mrs. N. M. Harris of Erin House, 5 Laiyang Road, Tsingtao, has taken over the business of the Iltis Hydro & Hotel, at Iltis Huk, Tsingtao, from Mrs. E. Rawson, as from January 1, 1940, and will not be responsible for any debts contracted previous to the above date. 10129

FOR SALE AT TO-DAY'S AUCTION

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Educational

Teachers and pupils of music, languages, business studies, radio, general schools, motor driving and many other subjects may meet each other to their mutual advantage through our Classified Columns.

LOST

Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., not negotiable Cashier Order dated January 5, 1940 for CN$96,370.14 favouring Sun Dah has been reported lost and is hereby cancelled.

Shanghai, January 8, 1940. 10150

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ISLAND Hotel, Weihaiwei. Those who have not seen Weihaiwei in the Spring should not miss the beauty and peacefulness of the surroundings. For special Springtime rates (as well as communications regarding Summer reservations) apply: Miss Kathleen Lynch, Henley House, 1094 Avenue Road, Shanghai. 10163

KING'S Hotel, Weihaiwei. Shanghailanders preferring the Mainland for their Summer vacations are advised to book early. Owing to the prevailing conditions, Weihaiwei already promises to be the most popular Summer resort this year. For reservations apply: Mrs. K. Lemiere, Henley House, 1094 Avenue Road. 10164

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor"

Wanted:
Information About Coin

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I wonder if any of your readers who are interested in numismatics could furnish some further particulars about the coin described hereunder and give some idea of its value from a collector's point of view.

This coin is silver, very small, being about $\frac{1}{16}$th inch in diameter. One side shows the profile of Queen Victoria, with the words: "Victoria D. G. Britannia Regina F. D.", whilst the reverse has a large "1½" surmounted by a crown, and the date 1843 beneath.

TUPPENCE.

Shanghai, Jan. 9.

Friends of Finland:
Big Danish Subscription

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In connection with the latest lists of contributions received for the Friends of Finland Fund and the Finnish Red Cross, I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter received by the Finnish Legation from the Chairman of the Danish Association in Shanghai.

K. A. PERSEN.

Shanghai, Jan. 9.

HARALD TANNER, Esq.,
Consul-General for Finland,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,—We beg you kindly to accept and forward to The Finnish Red Cross the enclosed amount—$6,645, which is the result of a collection amongst the members of the Danish Association in Shanghai as a small proof of our deep sympathy with the Finnish people in its brave and unequal battle for Finland's independence.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) K. Rothe,
Chairman.
The Danish Association in Shanghai.
Shanghai, Jan. 5.

Termites:
A Reader's Anxiety

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Last summer in Hongkong I had bad luck in that white ants (termites) got into my luggage and I had some valuable books, which are not destroyed, but got several light brown spots. I should be thankful if any of your readers could tell me how large are the eggs of the white ants, if there is any danger of getting white ants from these spots, and how they best can be removed without spoiling the books.

WHITE ANTS.

Shanghai, Jan. 8.

Position of Oil in the War

Not a Factor as Yet; Neither Side in Conflict Has Any Difficulty Over Supplies

AFTER three months of hostilities, it now appears that neither side in the conflict in Europe will have any serious difficulty in obtaining all of the oil supplies needed for essential military activities. So far, the consumption of oil products for non-military purposes has been reduced sharply by governmental decree, and, in case of necessity, it could be reduced further or even eliminated. As a result, it is estimated now that it would be possible for the warring nations in Europe to carry on military operations efficiently on a gasoline consumption of probably one-half that in 1938, says J. H. Carmical in "The New York Times."

The spread of the war to include Rumania and the Near East, making it more a "war of movement," might alter the picture a bit in that more oil would have to be used by the military forces and its flow from Rumania, Russia and the Near East might be seriously disrupted. With a production of around 1,000,000 barrels daily, that area so far has been an important source of oil supply for both the Allies and Germany.

In the World War, Rumania was the only important source of oil supply for the Central Powers. The transport problem was not serious because the grain barges on the Danube were converted into oil carriers. Payment was not difficult, for at that time Germany had a large gold reserve. After the conquest of Rumania in 1916, the oil wells were operated by the Germans, but as many had been destroyed along with the refineries and pipe lines, the Germans were able to produce only 724,200 tons in 1917, compared with 1,847,875 tons produced in 1913.

Oil in the World War

Practically all the oil used by the Allies in the World War came from the United States and Mexico. Although Russia at that time was a large producer of oil, this was not available to the Allies, since it could not be transported through the Dardanelles. The oil fields in Iran, Arabia and Irak, which now are yielding some 350,000 barrels daily of crude oil, were not then in commercial production or had not been discovered.

Because the Near East contains almost the only important oil reserve outside the Western Hemisphere any change in control or ownership, such as took place at the end of the World War, would have an important bearing on the future industrial development of the world. Situated midway between Europe and the Far East, these oil fields are nearer the important markets of both Europe and Asia than those of the Western Hemisphere.

Recognizing the importance of the Near East oil development, Great Britain, immediately after the World War, bought control of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, although it previously had been a British enterprise. This company, which holds the famous D'Arcy Concession in Iran, now has a production of around 235,000 barrels daily, which it processes at a refinery at Abadan, at the head of the Persian Gulf. The refined products are moved through the Suez Canal to England.

British in the Irak Fields

Another development in which British capital is heavily interested is that in Irak. Prior to the World War, both the British and Germans were rivals for an oil concession in what was then Mesopotamia, which was under Turkish control. At one time it was proposed that Britain and Germany set up a jointly controlled company to operate the concession. In June, 1914, the concession was granted to the Deutsche Bank, the Royal Dutch-Shell group and the National Bank of Turkey. Almost immediately the shares intended for the National Bank of Turkey were transferred to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Nothing further was done on the concession until 1920, when the shares previously held by the Deutsche Bank and which had been segregated during the World War, were turned over to the French. After the formation of Irak under the protection of Great Britain, the United States insisted that American capital be admitted to a one-fourth interest. As a result, United States concerns obtained a 23¾ per cent. interest in the Irak Petroleum Company; a company controlled by the French Government took a similar share and the Royal Dutch-Shell and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company a 23¾ per cent. interest each. The remaining 5 per cent. interest was held by an Armenian named Gulbenkian.

The concession comprised some 50,000 square miles east of the Tigris River and subsequent development work showed that it contained some of the richest oil deposits discovered up to that time. A pipe line 1,200 miles long was constructed to the ports of Haifa and Tripoli on the Mediterranean, and today 85,000 barrels of oil daily is being moved through these terminals, where it is loaded on tankers for Great Britain and France.

New Field is Discovered

Another concession owned jointly by the Standard Oil Company of California and the Texas Corporation on the Island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf and on the mainland of Arabia also promises to be one of the great oil developments of the world. Production on this concession, which is in its early stages of development, now amounts to around 30,000 barrels daily. A refinery capable of processing 25,000 barrels daily has been built.

Other large concessions in the Near East on which oil has not been found in large quantities include that of the Oil Fields, Ltd., just west of the Tigris River. This company started under private ownership, but it is understood that in recent years control has been acquired by the Italian Government in conjunction with German interests. At one time it was planned to build a pipeline from the concession to Alexandretta, but because of the heavy nature of the oil the pipeline was abandoned.

With the Mediterranean Sea kept open, there is little doubt that Great Britain and France will be able to obtain most of their supplies from this source. In the event that the Mediterranean is closed or the pipelines and oil fields in the Near East are destroyed by an invading army or by airplanes, the Allies can always fall back on the United States and South America for their supplies. Since it requires two tankers moving in convoy to transport as much oil as one not similarly handicapped, the transportation difficulties would be increased.

Germany Hit by Blockade

Because of the blockade, Germany is cut off from oil supplies overseas. However, there is little doubt that it will be able to get oil for all its military requirements from Russia, Rumania, the crude oil production within its extended borders and from synthetic sources which have been developed over a period of years.

Despite some recent statements that gasoline made synthetically from coal is not as good as that processed from crude oil, leading oil executives here who are familiar with the aviation fuel made from coal tar products by the hydrogenation process said that it is as good, if not better, than that made by the best process in use here from crude oil.

Early this year Germany planned to make enough gasoline synthetically to supply 50 per cent. of its requirements. By restricting the use of gasoline only to the military branches, it is believed that Germany might be able to get along fairly well on the synthetic production. In addition, it was estimated that Germany is producing almost 20,000 barrels of crude oil daily, including that from the conquered Polish territory. These sources, coupled with the fact that there were probably 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 barrels of oil products in storage at the outbreak of the war, or a supply sufficient for nine months at the rate of consumption in 1938, when 53,000,000 barrels were consumed, should not result in a severe shortage for at least two years.

Rumania Supplies Germany

Since the start of the war it is estimated Germany has been obtaining about 15,000 barrels of oil products daily from Rumania. No information is available as to the amount received from Russia, but the opinion in the trade here is that the receipts so far from that source have not been large. With the Russian refineries on the Black Sea, it is maintained that supplies could be shipped as easily from that source as from Rumania provided the Danube is kept open.

In the event supplies from both Rumania and Russia were cut off, oil executives here who know the situation in Germany are of the opinion that the German military machine could be kept going for a few years. Of course, private industry would suffer, but possibly not any more than that in other countries at war with Germany. In this connection, it was said Germany had developed a process for making lubricants by the hydrogenation process which would assure an ample supply of a high-grade product.

Russia is now producing about 550,000 barrels of crude oil daily, while Rumania's production is around 125,000 barrels. About 90 per cent. of the Russian production is from the Baku and Grozny fields near the Caspian Sea. A large part of the oil from these two fields is transported through three pipelines to Black Sea ports, where it is refined. For domestic needs, there are other lines carrying oil to the Ukraine and to other areas in Russia.

In 1920 the oil industry in Russia was nationalized, and its operation still is conducted by the government. The Rumania industry is privately owned, with United States and British interests controlling most of it. However, the industry is generally under the supervision of the Rumanian Government.

BY SAPAJOU

Capt. J. S. Thompson, R.A.S.C.
Embarkation Staff Officer

Italy as Guardian Of Balkans

London Disbelieves Reports of Alliance Against Reds, Nazis

Rome, Jan. 9.

The determination of Italy "to prevent the war spreading to the south to the Balkans and the Mediterranean," is expressed today by Signor Virginio Gayda in the semi-official organ, "Giornale d'Italia."

"Everyone should note," Signor Gayda declares, "that Hungary stands on Italy's side in the policy the latter is planning, and in the methods she intends to adopt for her development. At the same time Italy stands on Hungary's side as far as special problems of foreign policy are concerned."

The writer, who is recognized as Signor Mussolini's mouthpiece, then asks Rumania to consider the advisability of coming to terms in her territorial differences with Hungary in view of the European situation. It would be a fatal mistake, he states, not to eliminate those problems which are still open to solution.

Nothing is known in Rome concerning the conclusion of a defensive military alliance between Italy and Hungary, as reported in a New York wireless broadcast, which said that Count Ciano and Count Csaky, the Italian and Hungarian Foreign Ministers, had agreed to such a pact during their week-end talks in Venice. The New York wireless quoted a highly authoritative source in Budapest for its statement, declaring that Italy would undertake to go to the assistance of Hungary in the event of aggression against her by Russia or Germany. The announcer added that Count Csaky would submit the proposed pact to his Government, and then return to Italy.—Reuter.

Count Ciano to Return Visit

London, Jan. 9.

Count Ciano is expected to visit Budapest in April or May, according to the Budapest radio.

The French radio says that M. Viacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, is expected to visit Berlin shortly to return the visit to Moscow of Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

London Discounts Alliance

London, Jan. 8.

"Rumours alleging that Italy and Hungary have concluded an alliance directed against Germany and Russia are absurd," British political quarters stated outright this evening. It is most improbable, they pointed out, that the two Foreign Ministers should have concluded a definite agreement covering Soviet aggression. Moreover, when and if such an agreement materializes, it is unlikely in the extreme that it should cover German aggression, too, for Italy is not prepared to take an openly anti-German stand.—Havas.

Germans from Eastern Poland Reach Lodz

Berlin, Jan. 9.

Forty thousand repatriated Germans from former eastern Poland have arrived at Lodz, where they are being accommodated in camps, according to the official German News Agency. The first contingent of Germans from former north and central Poland, many of whom made the journey by horse-drawn vehicles, have also arrived at Lodz.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Moscow Discuss Trade Pact

Preliminary Talks Held by Japanese Envoys

Moscow, Jan. 8.

Formal negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union were expected to start on Friday.

Preliminary arrangements for the talks were made during the past few days. Mr. Shigenori Togo, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Mr. Shikao Matsushima, Japanese Ambassador to Sweden who will assist in negotiations, held a conference on Sunday with M. A. I. Mokoyan. Soviet Commissar of Foreign Trade. The two Japanese diplomatic officials made a courtesy call on M. Viacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, on Friday.—Domei.

Fisheries Modus Vivendi

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

The proposed fishery *modus vivendi* between Japan and the Soviet Union will be presented to the Privy Council for approval on Saturday, it was announced today.

Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, Premier. Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Tadamasa Sakai, Minister of agriculture and Forestry, will explain the proposed treaty at the Council meeting. The Premier was also expected to talk on the adjustment of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.—Domei.

Camp "Undesirables" Not Wanted

Women Police to Keep Watch in England

Latest reports from Home state that Manchester is to have a women's auxiliary police corps of 20 members to check the activities of "undersirables" at military training camps. Six policewomen are also to be put into uniform and given the full powers of constables.

Before making these decisions, the Watch Committee considered a report from the Chief Constable, Mr. John Maxwell. He emphasized the need for restrictions on undesirables where Service men were concerned.

"The Government's suggestion that a women's auxiliary police corps should be formed seems to be a suitable expedient to meet this difficulty, as both cause and affect will disappear when war is over," he said.

Policewoman E. J. Ball is to be sergeant in charge of the women constables and auxiliaries at £4 5s. a week, rising to £4 12s. 6d. Members of the auxiliary corps, who must be between 18 and 55, will be paid £2 a week. They will wear a blue waterproof coat with belt, blue peaked cap, gauntlet gloves and armlet or breast badge bearing the letters W.A.P.C.

Former Canton Leader In Chungking

Gen. Chen Chi-tang Makes Speech at Service

Chungking, Jan. 9.

The presence in Chungking of General Chen Chi-tang, former Chairman of the South-west Political Council in Canton, is indiciated by an official announcement in the Chinese press this morning.

The announcement states that he delivered an address at yesterday's weekly memorial service at the Central Kuomintang.

In his speech, General Chen Chi-tang declared that those who used to be sceptical about China's chances in the war against Japan now "no longer entertain such doubts, as 30 months of war have proved that China is making progress in the military as well as political sphere, while Japan has suffered heavy losses and is facing a serious economic crisis."—Reuter.

Bridges Deportation Warrant Cancelled

Miss Perkins Acts on Lands Recommendation

Washington, Jan. 9.

The Secretary of Labour, Miss Frances Perkins, yesterday cancelled a warrant for the deportation of Mr. Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast labour leader, charged with being an undesirable alien, on the strength of a report of Judge James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard's Law School, who represented the Department of Labour and the Immigration Bureau at a hearing at San Francisco last year.

Judge Landis was "in a position to appraise both their (the witnesses) veracity and the relative value and weight of their statements...," Miss Perkins said. "I cannot find an error in the findings or conclusions of the trial examiner. Therefore, I approve the report."—United Press.

Sad Conditions Outside America

President Roosevelt on Gains in United States; Mr. McNutt on New Deal

Washington, Jan. 9.

"The people of the United States recognize two facts today, and the first is that the world outside our hemisphere is in a really bad shape," declared President Roosevelt speaking last night at the annual Andrew Jackson dinner of the Democratic Party.

"This is not a matter for pessimism or optimism," the President said, "but a matter for realism. It is a fact so big that few people have grasped the meaning—so big, in effect, on the future of the world that all our little partisan squabbles are shameful in the light of it."

"The second fact," President Roosevelt declared, "is that we have made great gains at home in our own economic prosperity and in the security of individual citizens."—Reuter.

McNutt Attacks Republicans

Washington, Jan. 9.

Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and former United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, attacked the Republican Party in his Jackson Day speech here yesterday and aligned himself solidly with President Roosevelt's New Deal.

In his speech, which was closely watched throughout the nation for its political significance, Mr. McNutt figuratively burned all conservative bridges behind him and compared Mr. Roosevelt with Andrew Jackson.

The New Deal, he said, has instituted essential reforms, encouraged youth and revitalized the nation, whereas the Republicans offer a "do nothing" programme.

"The Democratic Party was always a humanitarian party and still is a humanitarian party," he declared. "The democratic view of government was always a liberal one and is still liberal."

Mr. McNutt said the theory of the New Deal provides that the "hungry be fed, the jobless be employed, and those oppressed by debts and the inflated credit structure have the opportunity to recover their economic stability.

Programme of Direct Action

"It is a programme of direct action," he declared, "to create conditions which enable farmers, labourers and businessmen to help themselves out of the slough of despair and hardship."

The New Deal has not harmed business, he said. "More businessmen are in the Democratic Party than there are in the Republican Party," he declared.

Mr. McNutt declared that the "theory of prosperity has been the reactionary code of privilege from the time of Alexander Hamilton to former President Herbert Hoover. "Its theory has been to pour prosperity at the top of the social structure letting it trickle down to the bottom," he said.

It was noted that Mr. McNutt made no reference to international issues. He has never had an opportunity before clearly to define his attitude on political and domestic issues. In paying tribute to President Roosevelt, Mr. McNutt declared, "The Democratic Party in its infancy looked to Andrew Jackson. In its maturity it looks to Roosevelt. Tonight let us in humility rededicate our lives to the things for which they both stand."—United Press.

Turkey and Allies Sign Commercial Pact

Paris, Jan. 9.

A commercial and financial agreement between Great Britain, France and Turkey was signed here today.—Reuter.

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German Monument in Tsingtao Demolished

Replaced by Memorial to "New Order in Asia"

Tsingtao, Jan. 9.

The action of the Japanese-sponsored municipal government in demolishing the well-known waterfront monument to Captain Paul Jaeschke has caused considerable comment in German and other foreign circles here. Captain Jaeschke was the first governor of Tsingtao under German occupation. He died in 1901.

His monument has been replaced by another honouring "The New Order in East Asia."

The new obelisk is more pretentious than the old, although less solid. It consists of an outer coat of worked stone over a core of rough stone and rubble, and bears a simple inscription in Chinese to the "New Order."

The unveiling ceremony takes place tomorrow, second anniversary of the establishment of the present local municipal government, according to the local Chinese press.—Reuter.

U.S. Liners Fitted as Aircraft Carriers

Maritime Commission on Uses in War Emergency

Washington, Jan. 9.

Two 35,000-ton trans-Pacific liners, which are included among 40 or 50 ships the Maritime Commission will order during 1940, will be convertible into aircraft carriers in the event of war, an official of the Maritime Commission indicated yesterday.

The liners will probably operate between San Francisco and the Orient, he said. They are the only big passenger liners the Commission contemplates building during 1940, he declared, however, it may ask for bids later in the year for two liners for South American service from the East coast of the United States. These ships would also be easily convertible into aircraft carriers, he said.—United Press.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JANUARY 10, 1870

We are informed that a home for the poor will be opened shortly near the gas-works. The objection urged against it was that it was too near to the foreign settlement, will be obviated by the position of the new building. The community will, we are assured, do all they can to supervise and to supplement the benevolence of the Chinese charities, and to see that the really suffering poor are properly cared for.

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Wednesday, January 10, 1940, at 5 p.m.
At 233 Mohawk Road

Lot No.
1 BAY RIDING PONY
2 GREY PONY
3 DUSTYLIGHT Roan 13-1, A/252, aged "Y" Class Griffin.
4 KING'S FREEDOM late TOODLE-DO late JOINT VENTURE Gray 13-0, F/256, "Y" Class, winner and placed many times.
5 KING'S LIBERTY late NIMBUS Dun 13-0, A/6, Griffin of 1939. Has been placed.
6 BLACK END Brown 13-1, A/72, "Y" Class, has been started the last meeting. Good jumper, sound.
7 HUNTLEY BEN Grey 13-0, A/88, Griffin of 1939, "Y" Class, started.
8 TIENTSIN EXPRESS Grey 13-1, A/290, Winner and placed many times in Tientsin.
9 ROSHEN Chestnut Horse H.K./998, 14-3.
10 GREY PONY 13-2, N/123, "Y" Class, has played polo and good jumper, up to weight. Believed sound.
11 OCEAN VIEW Brown 13-3, "Z" Class, 8 yrs. old, Paper hunter and polo pony. To be sold as owner not returning.
12 MAN O' PEP Bay 12-3, J/8, Winner and placed many times, strong, excellent in the country. Bold and reliable jumper.
13 CHESTNUT PONY G/299, "Y" Class, Good jumper in the country.
14 PORT DOUGLAS Black 12-3, A/26, "Y" Class, Good in the Country for a light weight.
15 WELFENFELS Grey 13-0, J/157, S.R.C. 1937 Sub-griffin, winner and placed.
16 RUNNINGLIGHT late RUNNING NUMBERS Grey 13-0, P/1234, "Y" Class, Owner reducing stable. Guaranteed sound.
17 FAIR WEATHER Chestnut Gelding 14-0. Hunted this season, Good jumper, Owner leaving. H.K.C./186, "Z" Class.
18 ANCIENT TEMPLE late Bon Cheval Brown 12-3, A/108, "Y" Class, Guaranteed sound. Owner reducing stable.
19 ANCIENT JADE Grey 13-0, A/134, Winner of one race, Guaranteed sound, Owner reducing stable.
20 GREY PEARL Grey 13-0, A/113. Believed sound. Winner at last meeting.

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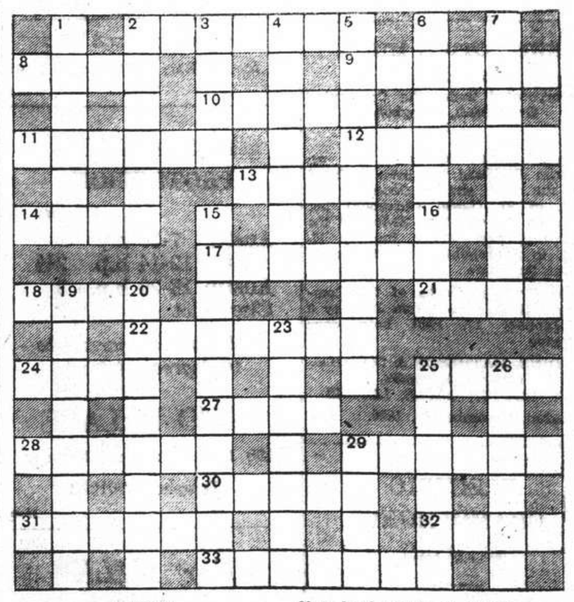

ACROSS

2 A biggish number even where a litter might be expected
8 A spar in 5 down
9 One of the signs of the Zodiac
10 British composer
11 An old man perhaps but he can bear a shock
12 Choice tit-bit
13 There should be no doubt about the stability of this business house
14 One cross meaning
16 Tory that even Reds allow to be useful
17 Superintend
18 French politician
21 The material of deltas
22 Seat of a Royal home once
24 The ambitious hope to get thus on this
25 Part of a wireless set that means trouble in Elizabethan times
27 Bird Alice met in Wonderland
28 Brought down
29 "Use every man after his —— and who should 'scape whipping?" ("Hamlet")
30 A hard figure of speech
31 Material known in the golfing world
32 Metal
33 Fishy name of a famous caricaturist

DOWN

1 A handy sort of book
2 The county of workers?
3 Unnecessary instruction to a vane
4 Not full dress certainly
5 He may have many hands under him and apparently three feet
6 Had this hero of old always a cold in his head?
7 A few in gay surroundings make an occasion for merry-making
15 Sounds like the start of a game at the bridge table but not attractive
19 The man who has to 17 across is a kind of official this
20 The Cenotaph is an example of this sort of monument
23 Socialist votes for the bird
25 "—— thy habit as thy purse can buy but not expressed in fancy" ("Hamlet")
26 Attack (not a highwayman's)
29 In one way a man of colour

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 3, Afoot; 8, Around; 9, Rabbit; 10, Sickle; 11, Abdicate; 12 Nor; 13, Legend; 14, Dressing; 17, Surname; 19, Bladder; 23, Shamrock; 27, Nimble; 29, Ind; 30, Immortal; 31, Factor; 32, Repine; 33, Lilies; 34, Total. DOWN: 1, Bruise; 2, Buckbean; 3, Addendum; 4, Onwards; 5, Trudge; 6, Abacus; 7, Girton; 13, Lists, 15, Spa; 16, Gorse; 18, Air; 20, Landfall; 21, Domicile; 22, Skillet; 24, Hamper; 25, Myopia; 28, Outset; 28, Loosen.

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Christmas Spirit In N. Kiangsu

Japanese and Formosan Churches Send 1,000 Gifts To Sutsien Vicinity

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Sutsien, Ku., Dec. 26.

This year the Christmas celebration at Sutsien included a new feature. More than 1,000 Christmas presents, sent by Protestant churches in Japan and Roman Catholic churches in Formosa, were brought here by the Japanese Army, and turned over to missionaries and local church organizations for distribution among the children of the congregations. Many of the presents were made by Japanese children. The list included picture books, picture cards, drawing books and crayons, and many kinds of toys. This is a gesture of friendship and goodwill in a world where such gestures are badly needed just now.

For several months past, there have been rumours of impending counter attacks against this city by Chinese, but no such attack has materialized for more than a year. Meanwhile, many skirmishes have taken place, in the towns and villages. Reports are conflicting, as always. In most skirmishes, the Japanese eventually remain in control of the scene of operations: but the Chinese claim that they have attained their purpose of inflicting more or less serious damage on the Japanese. In general, the situation here is similar to that reported from most parts of China. The Japanese hold the cities and guard the main lines of communication, but the Chinese guerillas roam at will in the rural districts.

Villagers the Sufferers

No matter which side wins in a skirmish, the civilians are the principal sufferers. In many cases, their homes are burned; and in almost every instance, their supplies of grain and other movable property are carried off or destroyed. This looting may be done, not by the soldiers themselves, but by thugs who follow them and take advantage of the confusion to grab everything in sight, including any of the people who may be worth kidnapping.

In many towns, the people have the habit of fleeing whenever they hear or see soldiers coming. For old people, young children, or invalids, such flight in winter means great distress.

During December, grain prices rose sharply. In some places, present prices are said to be nearly double the figures of October or early November. Just now, despite high prices, or because of rising prices, not much grain is appearing on the market at Sutsien. Some of the country towns will not allow grain to be carried away, for fear of shortage and further rise in prices. In some sections, guerillas prohibit transportation of grain, to prevent it from being sold to Japanese. While high prices for grain mean more money for farmers who have grain to sell, they also mean great distress to poor people in cities and towns.

Of course prices of all imported goods are high here, as elsewhere, because of the depreciation of Chinese currency. In addition to this general condition, local merchants and their customers also suffer from high costs of transportation in the interior, and from lack of adequate transportation facilities. Practically all goods coming from Shanghai, Tsingtao or Tientsin, must be hauled from Hsuchowfu to Sutsien by truck. The distance is 80 miles, and almost the entire road has rock surface. The freight rate is supposed to be $4.40 per 100 kilog. There are never enough trucks to carry all the goods awaiting transport. Japanese, Korean and Chinese merchants have goods to be carried, and it does not require any great effort of imagination to discover which is the "most favoured nation." Kerosene sells at $25 for five gallons and soft white sugar at 60 cents a catty.

Two Sets of Officials

Each district now has two sets of officials, one connected with the Chinese Central Government and one with the Japanese. Both sets are trying to make ends meet by collecting various taxes from the long-suffering people. These officials display considerable degrees of ingenuity in their methods of extortion. The Central Government officials have to depend largely on taxing land, levying tariff on salt and other commodities being pushed across the country on wheel barrows.

The officials in touch with the Japanese, being in control of the cities and main lines of communication, collect tariff on goods entering or passing through any city or town where they establish themselves. A coolie bringing a wheelbarrow load of charcoal to town must pay tariff to every gang of soldiers,—on either side, guerillas, militia, local guards or any one who has a weapon.

All wholesale establishments here are inside the city and no outsider can enter the city to buy goods People who live in the city must have good citizen tags and they can go outside and sell goods at market stalls or roadside stands; but those who live outside are unable to obtain goods directly from the wholesaler at all; they must buy from middlemen, thus increasing costs and cutting profits.

Documents Necessary

No one is allowed to carry anything out of the city unless he has a document, or set of documents, proving that he is the owner of said property, that he bought it and did not steal it, and that taxes and extortions have been paid on it. This rule includes all sorts of articles; parcels, cloth, even the pitiful little poles or sticks which are used in building mud huts. Some of these things may not have paid taxes, but they must be accompanied by certificates of ownership.

One of the most serious difficulties is the impossibility of remitting money to Shanghai to buy goods. There are no banking facilities whatever. The Post Office issues money orders only in infinitesimal amounts, and at long and irregular intervals. The sum total that can be remitted by this means is hardly sufficient to buy matches for this district, not to mention cigarettes.

Even if a merchant goes to Shanghai, there is a limit to the amount of money which he is allowed to carry, about $200, and this must be changed from one currency to another along the way. Such changes usually are not profitable to the merchant who is carrying the money.

American Aeroplanes for Europe

Mystery surrounded the recent departure of an unnamed steamship from New York for an unknown European port, her decks and 'tween decks loaded with warplanes for the Allies. The ship is not American, inasmuch as the Neutrality Act prohibits United States shipping to carry war materials or even enter the war zones.

Chinese Troops and Panchen Lama's Men in Conflict

Tibetan Border Scene of Serious Fighting as Disgruntled Henchmen in Interecine War

BY TIBETAN

Tachienlu, Dec. 15.

THE situation throughout Sikang during the past few days has become quite serious and fighting broke out at Kanze between the Chinese and the Panchen's retinue. Since the death of the Panchen Lama at Jyekundo the situation throughout Eastern Tibet has very slowly but definitely deteriorated and any one observing the Chinese and the Tibetans must have seen trouble ahead. During the past year the Panchen's followers has become largely a camp of dissatisfied and disgruntled men.

When the Panchen with his large following left Nanking on the long trail to Lhasa his followers lived like lords and ate and drank and used all a generous government was prepared to give them. Beautiful suitcases, handbags and trunks were the order of the day and the followers of this big lama did everything but renounce the world, the flesh and the devil. The Panchen was a big lama and his followers naturally became big men.

It took $40,000 every month to move this big lama and his retinue from one point of the Chinese Empire to another: so when the big man stopped moving his income stopped coming and this hit very hardly his largely increased camp following. When the Panchen died at Jyekundo in central Asia the camp followers numbered 2,000 hardy beef-eating men.

When the Panchan entered Amdo and Tibetan territory his retinue rode the nicest and finest ponies the nomads could produce and rode them every day to the martial airs of the Panchen's band. The nomad is nothing if not reverential and devoted to the spiritual head of Lamaland. So when the big lama comes along the nomads bring out their yak butter by the ton and entertain the Panchen and his followers. Yak, mutton, lamb, venison, and sometimes —tell it not in Gath—some good slices of good, fat, Chinese pork, helped to keep the retinue warm. Why not? Lamaland is a cold country and fat pork will not only keep a man nice and warm but sweet and happy. The fact that Lamaism says, "thou shalt not kill" in no way implies, "thou shalt not eat."

Since the Panchen's death the camp followers have been waiting for something to turn up: and something turned up at Kanze a few days ago.

What turned up is now largely a matter of discussion but the spark went off and some firing took place. Dehching Wangmo was a prisoner in her own large Tibetan palace so the Chinese garrison with Col. Chang, it is said, took refuge in the princess's palace. Heavy fighting soon followed and one report has it that 200 Chinese soldiers were killed. When the garrison moved into the palace the fact was overlooked that the building was some distance from water. The garrison had been careful to move in rice and dzamba and other foodstaffs; but there was no water. When darkness came Chinese soldiers came out for water and the Tibetans sniped them off.

Camps in Armed Array

Things have quietened down somewhat but the two camps face each other in armed array. The demand is now made for Dehching Wangmo and her brother, the Kangsar Lama to surrender, and the Kanze lamasery has joined in the demand. This is the first time that the Kanze lamasery with its 3,000 lamas has taken sides. Usually it tried, in all the Sikang disputes, to remain neutral. Kangsar's sister Dehching was a prisoner in her own palace charged with the crime of attempting another marriage, so her followers, with the help of the Panchen's outfit, were prepared to fight and die on her behalf.

The uprising spread from Kanze to Nyarong, Derge, Denko and Lenkaishi. Jago Dodeh, a powerful chieftain in Derge, and some powerful robber bands have thrown in their lot with the Kanze lamasery. The Dajae lamasery has also taken sides and is fighting for the Kangsar Lama who is supposed to be a direct descendent of Genghis Khan. Kanze is the centre of the Hor States and the Hor belong to the famous Horba, descendents of the famous Khan.

As a by-product of the present dispute between the Chinese and the Tibetans, two Tibetan tribes are now at each other's throats and this struggle is reported to be fiercer than the fighting round Kanze. These two opposing tribes have waited for a long time but the opportunity has come at last and now there is a terrible slaughter.

There is a report to the effect that the Central Government at Chungking has been asked to mediate between the Panchen's outfit and the Sikang administration; while it is further reported that an independent state is being formed with Kanze as its centre.

Peter Goullart is now crossing the high Zhara Pass on his way to Gada. For some weeks the weather has been warm and sunny; today is bitterly cold and looks as if there might be a heavy fall of snow on this long barren pass. Peter Goullart has spent the last 20 years in Shanghai, part of the time in connection with the American Express, and part of the time in connection with other enterprises. Leaving all these behind at some personal sacrifice he entered the Chinese Co-operative Adventure in West China and is on his way into Kham to see what can be done in improving Tibetan butter and incidently improving Tibetan stock.

On arrival in Tachienlu Mr. Goullart discovered several co-operatives working. One functioned under the name of the Government of Sikang, another under the auspices of the Central Government, and a third is known as the Kangting Co-operative Society. Related or unrelated there are other societies in the town with co-operation above their doors. There is a co-operative bank, a co-operative rice shop and a co-operative store. And Mr. Goullart found some difficulty in discovering the relation, if any, between these different societies. He will work in connection with the Sikang Co-operative Society which has established an experimental farm in Gada.

Mr. Goullart was born in Jaroslavitz and apparently grew up on a farm there. He has had experience in milking cows and knows how to make butter and cheese and other dairy produce. His object is to discover what is wrong with nomad yak butter and if possible to put it right.

There are two experimental farms alongside each other at Gada and both, so far, have failed to market a butter that meets with approval. And what is wrong with it has not yet been discovered nor explained. Some have ventured to suggest that the milking is wrongly done, others say the cans are not clean; still others blame the separator. The butter has a taste all its own and when one spreads it onto bread one doesn't feel like eating the bread. Mr. Goullart has a problem before him which he in no way fears to face or dreads to overcome.

No Modern Conveniences

This young Russian who lived in Shanghai with all its comforts and conveniences will find a decided change on the other side of the Zhara Pass. The pass itself lies alongside the Dapao and both are practically the same height. The Zhara, however, has a long stretch on the top and is not an easy pass to manipulate during the cold windy days of December or January. Some years ago a French priest was overtaken on this high pass and some of the company travelling with him called him the "son of a devil" for failing to bring a tent with him.

The scheme is to get as near the foot of the pass on this side, await a sunny day and make a dash for it. On the pass there is no habitation whatever so the traveller simply must get over or bivouac somewhere up in the snow. This is not Mr. Goullart's first experience along the Tibetan border. In connection with his work in the American Express he once led a party up on to the Kansu frontier. He has had considerable experience in guiding parties in different parts of the Republic and knows his China well. He has also had much experience in meeting Chinese officials and has acquired the happy art and knack of overcoming difficulties and obstacles in the distant interior with his exceedingly happy disposition.

The Sikang authorities gave him a very warm reception and have done everything to facilitate his adventure into Minya. They are anxious to secure a brand of yak butter that will meet foreign taste and if Mr. Goullart can show them how this can be done they will be under no small debt of gratitude to him. Though a member of the Central Government Co-operative Society the border administration has invited Mr. Goullart to be their guest during his stay out at the experimental farm. The young Russian is prepared to do all he can to produce not only more and better butter but more and better milk, cream and cheese.

Food Prices High In Tachienlu

The food situation has improved somewhat during the past few weeks here. Rice, cornmeal, wheat pork, wine, fruit and other commodities are reaching the city in large quantities, but the prices, for many people, are quite prohibitive. Rice has reached the appalling figure of $140 per picul and it is reported that the local picul is much smaller than that used on the plains. The poor people simply cannot afford to buy rice.

A few days ago the town crier went along the streets announcing that rice, cornmeal and dzamba would be sold in the Dordra lamasery at a much cheaper price than that sold in the shops, but the price was not very much lower—only a few cents.

Two or three years ago dzamba from the Tibetan grassland used to be a standby when the price of rice and cornmeal went up. The rise in the price of other things has naturally affected this also and now the Tibetan ground-barley is 25 cents per catty. And an ordinary workman will eat two catties of dzamba per day. Cornmeal is 35 cents per catty and rice is over 40 cents.

Charcoal, which is the fuel burned in most of the homes, is $17 per 100 catties and firewood has reached the alarming figure of 1,000 cash per catty. The local dollar changes at 25,000 cash and 25 catties of wood is not too much to burn in the cooking of three daily meals.

Over the Jedo Pass on the grassland, conditions are somewhat better. The dzamba is plentiful and there is no fuel problem as there the gentle yak provides all the necessary fuel in the shape of manure. Butter too is plentiful and this, with a heavy sheepskin, helps to keep the nomad warm. Food conditions may improve along the frontier but it hardly seems likely.

Japanese Pilot Shoots Self

Rather Than Be Captured By Kwangsi Crowds Places Revolver to Temple

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchow, Si., Dec. 16.

The most spectacular event of the week—a week in which seven interior Kwangsi cities were bombed—was the bombing yesterday of the small town of Fungchuen in northern Kuangtung, on the West river a few miles south of Wuchow.

At 9 a.m. the Wuchow air-raid alarm screeched out its warning notes and a few minutes later the urgent alarm sounded, indicating that the planes were near. Soon the zoom of the planes, like the purring of a cat, could be distinctly heard and in a very few minutes the distant purr had changed to a thunderous roar as seventeen planes came into view.

Approaching the city in two groups they circled round as if looking for a target, and then heading for Fungchuen began to drop their loads of explosives. Again they circled round and once more bombs were dropped.

During the second raid, however, an accident happened. One pilot more daring that the others and evidently with a desire to make a direct hit on some object, flew very low over the town. The anti-aircraft guns snapped in angry defiance, and the daring plane was struck. It wobbled, tilted and then began to drop. Leaving two companions in the falling plane the pilot parachuted to earth and made a safe landing while his two companions were hurled to death when the plane struck ground. The lone survivor slowly walked over to his wrecked plane. Lighting a cigarette he nonchalantly smoked for a minute, but, as the crowds began to draw near, rather than be captured the pilot drew his revolver and shot himself through the head.

The other planes noted the accident and hovered around for some time, and then flew off. Shortly after noon three planes returned and after circling over the town for a short time dropped a wreath of fresh flowers in honour of their dead comrades.

The plane, badly wrecked, was later taken to Wuchow where it was put on exhibition on the foreshore where the milling crowds gathered round to view the parts and to inspect at close range one of those war machines which has struck terror to their hearts on many a day during the past twelve months or more.

Scottish Letter

Life in Glasgow Almost Normal

Sporadic Visits of German Planes Accomplish Little In Countryside Areas

(Delayed in Transit)

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Glasgow, Nov. 24.

Despite the times, life goes on almost normally, if not normally, for the majority of our citizens. Now and again there is the inevitable excitement caused by the sporadic visits of German aircraft (they have not thus far disturbed the placid serenity of life in the busy industrial city of Glasgow) and their attacks on the East Coast and in the Shetland Islands have accomplished little or nothing worth while with losses to themselves, though, that are serious in personnel and machines.

The attacks from the air by the Germans have been regarded thus far by the majority of the Scottish people in the districts affected as a kind of relief to the monotony of the war, for except on the sea and in the air, the struggle, up till now, has been most unusual. The two great armies appear to be waiting and to be adopting a policy of "wait and see." Naturally this war eventually will be decided not so much by man power as by machine power and along this line the Allies are superior to the Germans.

The Scottish people have no doubts as to how the struggle into which the Empire was forced will terminate. What they do discuss is when the end of it will be brought about. Is it to be a long-drawn-out contest, a war of attrition for Germany or will it be ended soon? There is no need to add that large numbers of the finest young men are in khaki these days, and it is an inspiring sight to see these good specimens of young manhood marching along our roads singing the popular airs, not infrequently led by the pipes, while the training camps are teeming with the lads who are ready to assist in the laudable task of defeating Nazism. Everything that can be done to entertain these splendid chaps in their hours of recreation is being done, and numbers of willing volunteers are giving their services gratuitously for this commendable purpose.

Schools Re-opening

The secondary schools are re-opening to some extent and larger numbers of girls and boys are attending classes. These schools have the most modern and up-to-date shelters to which all the scholars and their teachers can go in case of emergency, while numbers of girls and boys are still away in the safer areas. Filtering back continues, but not to the big extent that some had imagined.

Meanwhile in Glasgow there are still large numbers of the girls and boys who are unable to attend schools, and they constitute a problem. Naturally it is not good to have these lads and lassies at this age about the streets, in the recreation parks, idling about and playing games, enjoying neither supervision nor discipline. Parents are worried and distressed about it all and so is the indefatigable and most energetic Lord Provost, but the Government is not prepared to sanction the opening of the elementary schools on the large scale that they will have to be re-opened if these big numbers of girls and boys, not old enough nor sufficiently educated for the standard required for the secondary schools, are to be able to attend classes as the citizens of Glasgow wish that they could.

It is difficult to understand why local cinemas can be open as they are each day—and incidentally large numbers of the kiddies queue for the opening—and yet the elementary schools have to remain closed. But that is the position or the situation and it is an enigma.

Blackout Trouble

The blackout each night naturally accounts for the fact that just lately the city is experiencing a larger number of accidents than is either usual or normal. How the drivers of public vehicles manage to get along on the nights when there is little or no moon it is impossible to state, but they do deserve the sympathy of the folks in the streets. It is not surprising that there are these accidents; the marvellous thing is that there are not more of them.

A Corporation tramcar driver the other evening spoke in no uncertain way about the difficulty of driving his vehicle at night in the dark through the blackout, when drunken men were reeling across the roads.

When the blackout was first enforced the churches fell into line and abandoned their evening services. Instead of them, services were started in the afternoons. These have not been well attended and it seems very much as though there will be a reversal to the evening gatherings again before very long.

New Cadet School in N. China

More Than 1,000 Students Under Japanese Tutelage; Army of 15,000 Raised, Garrison Principal Cities

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Peiping, Dec. 30.

ON Boxing Day a party of foreign correspondents were taken by the Japanese military spokesman on a visit to the new Chinese Military Academy, that the Japanese started at Chingho, a small town about half a dozen miles north of Peiping. Prior to the China Incident the school buildings were military barracks, which had played quite a role in the history of the civil wars, having been occupied in turn by the troops of Tuan Chih-jui and the Anfu Party, notorious for its pro-Japanese leanings, and thereafter by those of Feng Yu-hsiang Chang Tso-lin, Shih Yu-sen and others. The wheel has now turned a full circle, and the barracks are a training college for officers of the new army of north China, under Japanese auspices.

This new army is so far 15,000 strong, but is being rapidly expanded. It has garrisons at Peikuan just north of Peiping, Tungchow, Kaiping near the Tongshan mines, Tsinan, Paoting and Chengting on the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

The "Provisional Government of the Chinese Republic" has at present no Ministry of War and the new army is therefore under the Public Safety Department of the "Provisional Government." This fact was quoted as clear proof that this Chinese army was being raised solely for the purpose of maintaining peace and order in the northern provinces, and not with any intention of using it to fight the Chungking Government. That, however, would appear to be rather a nice distinction, a kind of sophistry. Whether it will work out quite like that in practice is another question altogether.

1,000 Cadets in Training

The Chingho Military Academy, which was opened last year, is the only one of its kind in north China. It has some thousand odd cadets, of whom about two-thirds are said to come from the Peiping and Tientsin districts, and the remainder from other provinces of the north. Candidates apply for a scholarship in the academy in answer to public advertisement. No pressure or suasion of any kind, it is said, are used by the authorities, in order to fill up the school. The age limit for entrance is from eighteen to 25, but in actual fact about four-fifths of them are below 20. They must be guaranteed by two respectable persons, are supposed to have a middle-school education, and have to pass an easy entrance examination. Of 1,400 candidates for scholarship this year 1,060 passed into the college.

We saw the cadets at their drill and in one of their classes—it was a lesson in Japanese. They appeared to be a healthy, well-built set of youths. But, judging from what one saw of them, one would very much doubt whether many of them had been through a middle-school education. The majority did not look as if they came from the literary classes of the towns. Rather, they had the appearance of boys from better-off peasant families.

The training is conducted on the same lines as those of the military colleges in Japan, but the course at the Chingho academy would appear to be a strangely short one: only one year, including a month's visit to Japan. In this time they are supposed to obtain a grounding in such a varied set of subjects as: strategy, tactics, military law, fortification, topography and the Japanese language —quite specially the Japanese language. Not to mention drill, rifle shooting, and gymnastics. One imagines that it can scarcely provide them with a very thorough military education.

It was admitted by the Japanese director of the school that the period was much too short a one, but was excused on the grounds of the great shortage of officers in the new army, and the need for turning them out as rapidly as possible. In fact, in order to increase the supply, former officers of the Chinese army are also taken in and are given a special training course of only ten months. When this is completed, these latter are at once made company commanders, whereas the ordinary cadets, when they pass out, are only given the lowest rank, that of platoon commander.

Free Board and Clothing

During their term at the college the cadets receive free board and clothing and Y.5 pocket-money each month. On becoming officers they are given a grant for uniform of $60 and pay, divided into three grades, of $60, $55 and $50 a month.

The Chinese principal of the Military Academy is Gen. Wang Jung-chuan, who is also Vice-President of the Public Safety Department of the "Provisional Government." He was an officer in the army in the old Manchu Days, a military student in Japan and speaks Japanese fluently. After the 1911 revolution he rose gradually in the army to become Tuchün of Fukien Province, until he retired into private life in 1924. The Japanese director is Col. Nakamine; and there are altogether twelve Japanese instructors attached to the staff of whom ten are military and two civilian.

No political teaching is given at the college. According to what was said the cadets are allowed to think what they like. In applying for entrance to the college, all that the candidates have to sign is a statement to the effect that they will obey the orders of the "Provisional Government."

The party, needless to say, was not permitted to talk to cadets privately. Nor is it likely that, even had one been able to do so, no one would have discovered what they really think about it all at the bottom of their hearts. Ordinary common caution and also a certain constraint, owing to their somewhat equivocal position, would certainly have kept them from divulging their true opinions.

From the numerous cases one has heard of in recent days, it would seem that the best the Japanese can hope for from the new Chinese levies, that they are so busy training, is that they will run away in any serious encounter with their own countrymen; but the worst, that they will go over to them in a body, with all their arms and equipment, their officers having obtained a fair knowledge of the Japanese language, which has been so sedulously drilled into them at this military college.

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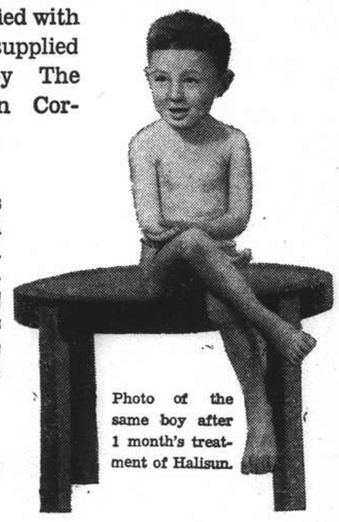

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Race Club Show Slight Edge Over Rowing Club Team

Oarsmen Get Revenge by Beating Foreign Y.M.C.A. Long, Bitter Squash Rackets Battles

A REVERSAL of the first round result was seen yesterday when the Oarsmen defeated the Foreign Y.M.C.A. by three matches to two on their own courts, after having lost to the Association on the latter's courts in the first round earlier in the season. The contest provided several changes in results, with Carson losing to Green being the most notable as the former beat the latter in their last meeting.

At the Race Club the home team emerged in the lead by two matches to one in the three matches played yesterday, the remaining two being postponed to a later date as players in these games were unable to play off their matches yesterday. The interesting results of yesterday's matches at the Race Club saw Morris beating Pote-Hunt after the latter had beaten him in the earlier round and Cumine beating Fabian after the latter had won the initial tussle earlier in the season. The other two matches include the contest between L. H. Wade and W. Neugebauer which takes place today, and a match between M. Benavitch and A. C. Sinclair which will probably be played on Friday.

Yesterday's results will have a definite bearing on the league standings and the Race Club are on pins to know how they will fare in their last two matches. If they win both they will stretch out their lead to a good advantage, but if they do not then they will find the Oarsmen the hardest nut to crack in the second round.

Green Over Carson

Most interesting game in yesterday's competition was that between D. Green and L. D. Carson, the former playing for the Y.M.C.A. and the latter for the Rowing Club Oarsmen team. In their last meeting at the Y.M.C.A. courts, Green lost to Carson, and yesterday Green won by the curious score of 10-9, 4-9, 9-1, 9-0.

T. O. Schmid, deputising for W. M. Portrude, who has put his knee out, played a very fine game to defeat J. L. Berglof and was very much to the fore. Schmid played an aggressive game and kept his opponent on the defensive for the better part of the match, his placements along the side walls scoring effectively. Schmid won by the final score of 9-7, 9-7, 9-5.

H. M. Snow proved his experience over R. Berglof by playing a fine game to win in five games, after losing the first two. He was very badly out of the picture in the first two matches and never saw the ball with Berglof taking points at will, but from the third game onwards, Snow came to his own and after a hard struggle won the third game at 10-8, going on thereafter to take the fourth and fifth games with ease.

At the Race Club

At the Race Club the best match to watch was that between G. W. Morris of the Rowing Club and J. W. Pote-Hunt of the Race Club. Pote-Hunt has beaten Morris on two occasions before and the latter's indefatigible play earned him a long awaited victory yesterday. Morris did all the running in the game but his consistency enabled him to put Pote-Hunt to the point where the latter could not put the ball away and after a tremendous struggle in the fourth game, Morris won at 10-9 and thereby gained the match. Morris plays the hard hitting game to the far corners with a variety of soft drop shots to vary the pace, and his hard hitting won him the day yesterday as Pote-Hunt's placings off the side walls could not come off.

E. B. Cumine was able to gain his revenge over H. G. Fabian in their match yesterday and won his contest in three straight games, the last being the only one to show any particularly close play. Cumine won the first two at 9-5, 9-4, and was leading by 8-4 in the third when the ball was broken. The new ball provided Fabian with better luck and he drew up to 8-8 going on to a lead of 9-8, but could not put away the last point with the result that after several hand ins and hand outs, the winning point went to Cumine.

RACE CLUB 2, ROWING CLUB 1

J. W. Pote-Hunt lost to G. W. Morris, 2-9, 9-6, 3-9, 9-10.
E. B. Cumine defeated H. G. Fabian, 9-5, 9-4, 10-9.
R. D. Parkin defeated C. S. Kimber, 4-9, 9-5, 9-2, 9-3.
L. H. Wade v. W. Neugebauer and M. Benavitch v. A. C. Sinclair yet to be played.

OARSMEN 3, FOREIGN Y.M.C.A. 2

L. D. Carson lost to D. Green, 9-10, 9-4, 1-9, 0-9.
T. O. Schmid defeated J. L. Berglof, 9-7, 9-7, 9-5.
H. M. Snow defeated R. Berglof, 9-0, 4-9, 10-8, 9-4, 9-1.
E. B. Cotch defeated T. E. Baker, 9-7, 9-1, 9-5.
R. S. L. Frewen lost to M. Ginsbourg, 7-9, 5-9, 9-3, 10-9, 6-9.

Ten-Pin League Here to Begin January 30

Plans Made at Meeting of Executive Committee

The Shanghai ten-pin league will open on Tuesday, January 30, according to a decision made last evening by the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Bowling Congress. League matches, beginning on that date, will be played on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Probable entries in the Men's "A" Division are: 4th U.S. Marines, Foreign Y.M.C.A., American Club, Shanghai Race Club, and Columbia Country Club (two teams).

Probable entries in the Men's "B" Division are: 4th Marines (three teams), Marine Officers, Swiss Club, Foreign Y.M.C.A., Race Club, American Club and Columbia Country Club (two teams).

In the Ladies' Division the probable entries are: Foreign Y.M.C.A., American Club, Marine Ladies, Columbia Country Club (two or three teams) and perhaps Race Club.

The sub-committee for schedules is to comprise Capt. Allen, W. E. Hebel, and T. M. Gonsalves.

A new trophy has been presented for competition in the Ladies' Division, the Bills Motors Trophy, donated through the courtesy of Mr. George Bourne. It will be engraved each year with the name of the winning team's club where it will be kept until the next year's championship is determined.

Again this year, the Congress will sponsor a Commercial League to be run immediately after the City Leagues.

Ten-pin championship will include: mixed doubles, men's and ladies' doubles, men's and ladies' singles which will be run after the City League, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

During the period of the championships, games in the Commercial League will be played once a week on Mondays, and after that period, twice a week on Tuesdays and Thursdays. A meeting of all interested in the Commercial League will be called at an early date to discuss further plans.

Local Ladies' Golf Championships

Mrs. Burton Wins Open Event at Hungjao

Winning the final with an impressive 10 and 9 victory, Mrs. Burton took the Shanghai Open Ladies' Golf Club Championship, while Mrs. Robson won the Hungjao Ladies' Golf Club Championship, both tournaments being played at the Hungjao Course. The full results of the two competitions follow.

HUNGJAO LADIES GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

1st round:—Madam Millett beat Mrs. Mackenzie, 2 up; Mrs. Robson beat Mrs. King, 1 up; Mrs. Howell beat Mrs. Innes, 5 and 4; Mrs. Andrews beat Miss Connell, 1 up; Mrs. Harrison beat Mrs. Maitland, 2 up.

2nd round:—Madame Laffond beat Madam Millett, 2 and 1; Mrs. Robson beat Mrs. Howell, 4 and 3; Mrs. Harrison beat Mrs. Andrews, 2 up; Mrs. Gubb beat Mrs. Gardener, 2 up.

Semi-final:—Mrs. Robson beat Madame Laffond, 1 up; Mrs. Gubb beat Mrs. Harrison, 5 and 4.

Final:—Mrs. Robson beat Mrs. Gubb, 5 and 3.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

1st round:—Mrs. King beat Mrs. Robson, 6 and 5. Mrs. Gubb beat Mrs. Howell, 2 and 1; Miss Shaw beat Miss Ross, W. O.; Mrs. Davis beat Mrs. Germ, 19th hole; Madame Laffond beat Mrs. Skinner; Mrs. Burton beat Mrs. Andrews, W. O.; Mrs. Innes beat Mrs. Maitland, 5 and 3.

2nd round:—Mrs. Harrison beat Mrs. King, 21st green; Mrs. Gubb beat Miss Shaw; Madame Laffond beat Mrs. Davis, 5 and 4; Mrs. Burton beat Mrs. Innes, 5 and 4.

Semi-final:—Mrs. Harrison beat Mrs. Gubb, 2 up; Mrs. Burton beat Madame Laffond, 1 up.

Final:—Mrs. Burton beat Mrs. Harrison, 10 and 9.

Corrected Schedule of Week-end Soccer

Owing to the misplacing of two day lines, the Saturday and Sunday league soccer fixtures here were reversed in yesterday's issue of the "North-China Daily News." The corrects schedule follows.

SATURDAY

Reserve Cup Semi-finals.—Surreys *v.* Seaforths, R.G. 1, 2.30 p.m.
Junior Cup Semi-finals.—Hotspurs *v.* Aurora, Kiaochow, 2.15 p.m.; R.A.M.C. *v.* 3 Cults, Aurora, 2 p.m.
1st Division.—P.T.H. *v.* A.S.F., R.G. 2.
Reserve Division.—Tung Hwa, *v.* P.T.H., Kiaochow, 1.30 p.m.
2nd Division.—U.T.C. *v.* Area Details, R.G. 5.
3rd Divisioh.—Betar *v.* Tung Wen, S.R.C.

SUNDAY

Reserve Cup Semi-finals.—Lido *v.* S.R.C., Kiaochow, 2.45 p.m.
Tsz Ling Cup 2nd Rd. Replay.—French Forces *v.* Italian Navy, R.G. 2, 2.30 p.m.
1st Division.—Lido *v.* S.F.X., Canidrome, 10.30 a.m.
Reserve Division.—Lusitano *v.* S.M.P., S.R.C., A.S.F. *v.* S.F.X., Kiaochow, 1.30 p.m.
2nd Division.—Parks *v.* U.T.P., Kiaochow, 10 a.m., Sokol *v.* Row. Club, R.G. 5.
3rd Division.—Judeans *v.* Maccabi, R.G. 1.

Meanwhile, the League Management Committee have handed down several important decisions such as follows:—

Meyer (Maccabi) cautioned.
Shaffrey (R.A.M.C.) cautioned.
Thronley (Rowing Club) very strong caution.
N. S. Ngo (U.T. Party) suspended for two League and/or Cup matches.
Reserve Division match between S.R.C. and Lido awarded to Lido by default.

S.F.X. Sunday's Team

The S.F.X. will meet Lido in a First Division League game at the Canidrome on Sunday, at 10.30 a.m. The lineup will be as follows:—

Kabbert, S. Schultz, Garwood, Kuai, Greenberg, Edwards, Foyn, Tuttelman, K. Schultz, Pettersson, Karolitch.

World Champion and His Rivals

This international group of bicycle racers was photographed in Central Park, New York, recently as the riders tuned up their leg muscles for the "six-day" race at Madison Square Garden. Left to right: Jules Audy of Canada, Gerard Debaets of Belgium, Cesar Moretti of Italy, Alfred Letourner of France, Arie van Vliet of Holland (world champion for the past two years); and George Shipman of the United States. This six-day race was only over five days.

Bowlers in U.S. Get More Practice

A.B.C. Secretary Sends Letter to Shanghai on Comparative Averages

The following letter has just been received from America on the comparative ability of bowlers there as compared with those in Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Gonsalves, Getting into your second letter of May 25 which reached here on June 19, on the subject of the comparative ability of your Shanghai bowlers and those of the United States, there really isn't much we can say in the way of comment except that from our observation of your schedules, they are considerably shorter, and also possibly many of these same individuals indulge in the game of duckpins, so that they do not obtain the practice in tenpin bowling as do the majority of the bowlers in the States.

Taking your "A" Division League as an illustration, with high man of 180 and low with 124 average, this compares very favourably as an average league of men here, for example, with our own A. B. C. Headquarters Office Employees league which this past season was comprised of about twenty employees, top average for this season was 181 and low of 125 for 24 weeks or 72 games.

It is true, of course, that there are many bowlers here who exceed a 200 average, but in a survey made during this present season, it has been estimated that less than 1 per cent. of the A. B. C. member-bowlers averaged 200 or better, and that only approximately 5 per cent. averaged over 190, and that the greatest percentage was in the bracket of 175 or less.

We will say that where, in your report, you show a 24-game schedule, most of the league schedules here run from 84 to 105 games, bowling one night a week for from 28 to 35 weeks out of the year,—that is regularly from August to May, and this in itself means that many of the bowlers get in many more games than your schedules show.

More Bowling in U.S.

Then, too, many players bowl in more than one league to say nothing about open and practice bowling, in addition to tournaments and sweepstakes that is done throughout the entire season.

Those bowlers who participate in both games of tenpins and duckpins have distinct handicaps to overcome in playing each game, which would have a tendency to decrease a players proficiency.

There may be other factors to be considered such as weather and humidity with which we are not familiar; the type of alley polish, care of alleys; type and grade of equipment, etc., all of which have a bearing on scoring.

For instance, many ridiculously high scores were bowled in a particular area of the United States which resulted in the appointment of a special Alley Surfacing committee to investigate and study conditions, and in their report they offered a suggestion that in the particular instance, the high scoring may have resulted from a condition of the alley surface caused by close proximity to a mining and manufacturing district where the dust and smoke of the air was worn into the alley finish, causing a ball to hook more with the same type of finish as used at other locations.

In Denver, Colorado, they are confronted with a different situation,—that of extremely high altitude which must be overcome and equalized through a different combination of polish and cleaning ingredients.

All in all, we cannot see such a wide range of difference in the average of the bowlers of the States as compared with the average bowlers of Shanghai, although, we are waiting patiently for some of your bowlers to come through with nothing less than 298, or better still, 300 or 299, for gold, silver and bronze awards.

Very truly yours,
American Bowling Congress
E. H. Baumgarten, Secretary

Hongkong Interport Soccer XI Chosen

Hongkong, Jan. 9.

A. V. Gosano, veteran football player, will lead the Hongkong football team which is to clash against Shanghai over the Chinese New Year holidays next month, the Hongkong Football Association announced today. Fifteen players and a manager were selected today to represent Hongkong in the annual interport series which is to be held at Shanghai. In addition to the interport encounter there will probably be two other matches in Shanghai. Hongkong will probably oppose an all-star Chinese team and a United Services eleven, as in past years. The team will leave for Shanghai in the first week of February. All of the players have obtained the necessary permission from the local Government.

The team: Moxham (Army), Sheehan (Army), S. Strange, A. J. Hussain, K. Forrow, E. Strange, F. Fowler, A. V. Gosano (Captain), Hossack (Army), D. Leonard, Honniball. Reserves: Bright (Army), McEwan, P. Jorge, T. Castilho. Manager: A. Kirby.—United Press.

TO-NIGHT
January 10, at 9
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GRAND OPERA
in 5 acts by M. Glinka
Symphony Orchestra by Maestro H. Margolinsky
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Booking at Sam Lazaro Bros. (232 Nanking Road) and at the Theatre.
-466

Bright Rugger Programme

4th Marine 1st XV to Tackle Club's Best; Seaforths to Meet Japanese Civilians

ONE of the brightest rugby programmes seen for weeks has been arranged for the coming Saturday and Sunday when the senior sides of the Club, Marines, Seaforths and Tung Wen College will all be seen in action. The game that takes the eye is that between the U.S. Marine and Club 1st XVs who will meet in a return encounter at 3 p.m. on Saturday. In the first meeting, a few weeks ago it will be remembered, the Americans gained the day by 15-8 after being thoroughly outplayed in the first half. The coming match should be extremely close and productive of some good football. The composition of the Marine side is not yet known but the Club are taking the field with a number of changes from their previous teams.

Thornley comes in as a centre-three and Thomas goes to the wing, while among the forwards Wallace, Gammie and W.J.B. Carter are included. The Club have suffered somewhat in that Gordon Brown, Knightly, Row and Grieve are still suffering from injuries received in the course of matches during the season and it is doubtful whether their services will be available for the remainder of the year.

As things are, however, the Club side looks quite powerful but whether the civilian pack can hold the powerful Marine forwards is another matter. If they can and are able to resist the inevitable second-half drive of their rivals, then the Club may gain the day for their outsides are miles ahead of their opposite numbers in everything pertaining to the handling-code with the possible exception of fleetness of foot. If past games are any indication, then the encounter in likely to be a struggle between the respective packs.

The same afternoon at 2.30 p.m. on the adjoining pitch the Police engage the Area Details. This should be a fairly interesting game with the lawmen likely to win a close match provided they can use their height and weight to the same advantage their did in their encounter with the Tung Wen Collegians.

Tung Wen *v.* Club

On Sunday, a strong Club 2nd XV meet Tung Wen College at 2.30 p.m. If the Club side turns out as selected, they should win for the Japanese have shown, despite their clever and speedy method of playing, that they do not relish skilfully employed tactics combining weight and height against them. It is quite likely that the Club will utilize eight backs to offset the Japanese advantage of three halves, but the civilians will have to be very alert to prevent the nippy collegians from opening up huge gaps in their defence with their orthodox passing movements.

Following this game, the Seaforth Highlanders 1st XV meet the clever Japanese Civilians' side. The latter fared extremely well last week against the Club but they will face sterner opposition in the Scots who, though not likely to be at full strength due to injuries, will not go down without a terrific struggle. If the soldiers have anything like a decent set of backs take the field then they should win although it has to be admitted that the Japanese forwards are most able in all their methods. It should be a tremendous struggle between the two sets of outsides.

Club players selected, including reserves, are requested to inform Mr. W. D. Pearson (Tel. 11430) not later than 5 p.m. Friday in the event of their being unable to play, so that other arrangements may be made.

SATURDAY

2.30 p.m. Area Details *v.* Police (Referee Mr. W. J. Richmond).
3 p.m. Club 1st XV *v.* U.S. Marines 1st XV (Referee Mr. G. D. Nicholl).

SUNDAY

2.30 p.m. Club 2nd XV *v.* Tung Wen (Referee Mr. W. H. B. Rigg).

3 p.m. Seaforths 1st XV *v.* Japanese Civilians (Referee Mr. G. S. Dunkley).

Club Teams

CLUB 1ST XV: W. N. Dickson, J. W. M. Martin, S. M. Thornley, A. P. D. Kennedy, A. Thomas, I. F. Aucott, J. R. Dickinson, R. A. O. Mayne, R. U. Reynolds, A. Gammie, W. J. B. Carter, W. D. Pearson (captain), S. A. Wallace, M. O. Liddell and P. B. Tay. Reserves: J. D. Sayle, B. R. Brown, S. J. Ward.

CLUB 2ND XV: W. P. Hetherington, S. J. Ward, B. A. St. Louis, K. Okimoto, O. P. Edwards, B. R. Brown, L. R. St. Louis, J. W. Chapman, J. B. Blaikie, D. M. Wheeler (captain), J. D. Sayle, J. R. Harling, W. V. K. Chadwick, W. K. Corneck, F. March. Reserves: G. L. Hinds, C. H. Hodgman, L. S. Tomashevsky.

United Hockey Club Teams Selected

The following players have been selected to represent the Shanghai United Hockey Club in Association fixtures during the week-end:—

United "A" (*v.* Seaforths "A", Sunday, 3 p.m., R.G. 6):—J. P. Jones; S. A. Collaco, K. M. Pate (Capt.); J. L. Bergiof, P. R. Kermani, S. Wilde; R. C. Murray, S. P. Karanjia, F. R. Kermani, H. Waldman, H. Bojesen. Reserve:—E. Viccajee.

United "B" (*v.* S.H.C. "A", Sunday, 3 p.m., R.G. 3):—D. M. Shoolingin; R. J. Willis, J. Ladd (Capt.); Brian Smith, H. Cohn, C. G. van der Voort; R. C. Veir, J. Hetherington, E. V. Chanturai, A. G. Yourieff, J. Gilchrist. Reserves:—N. M. Shoolingin, H. H. Lawrence.

United "C" (*v.* J.A.C., Saturday, 3 p.m., R.G. 7):—W. Wolff; S. Wilde, N. M. Shoolingin (Capt.); D. Crook, S. Reuben, E. Jacob; G. Kuropatoff, H. H. Lawrence, J. Gilchrist, G. A. Roza, E. Viccajee.

Reserves:—A. Samson, R. V. Crank.

Surreys Move Up As Saints Fall

Soccer League Standing Altered by Play During Week-end Here

A few minor changes have taken place in the standing of the Shanghai Football Association League as a result of the games played over the past week-end. In the First Division the Saints have fallen from second place because of their defeat at the hands of the Recs last Saturday by three goals to one and the East Surreys, by defeating the lowly Police 6-0, are now the runners-up.

The Seaforths and the Recs are at present on even terms, each obtaining 12 points out of ten games. The A.S.F. beat Tung Hwa on Sunday morning by 6-3 and are now tied with S.F.X., having ten points apiece.

There is no change in the Reserve Division, with Lido still on top. The French Forces have overtaken both the Jewish Recreation Club and Area Details but they are not expected to be there long as this week-end the match between the Jews and Details will be the one to decide the championship.

Third Division

Russian Club are still in the fight for honours in the Third Division. The positions of both Maccabi and Three Cultures have received a slight pull as the Russians, having played one more in excess, are now in the lead.

Following are the team standings:—

FIRST DIVISION

Lido	8	8	0	0	31	10	16
Surreys	9	5	2	2	39	23	12
Seaforths	10	6	0	4	32	24	12
S. R. C.	10	5	2	3	31	28	12
S. F. X.	8	5	0	3	29	18	10
A. S. F.	9	5	0	4	30	26	10
Tung Hwa	9	4	0	5	24	29	8
P. T. H.	9	3	2	4	21	32	8
Lusitano	10	2	0	8	20	41	4
S. M. P.	10	0	0	10	15	41	0

RESERVE DIVISION

Lido	6	5	0	0	25	4	12
East Surreys	6	4	2	0	20	8	10
Seaforths	6	3	3	0	16	6	9
S. R. C.	6	2	1	3	10	9	5
S. F. X.	6	2	1	3	10	12	5
Lusitano	6	2	1	3	13	16	5
Tung Hwa	6	2	1	3	7	14	5
S. M. P.	6	1	2	3	8	21	4
A. S. F.	6	1	1	4	10	15	3
P. T. H.	6	0	2	4	7	21	2

SECOND DIVISION

French Forces	6	5	0	1	25	10	10
J. R. C.	4	4	0	0	31	3	8
Area Details	4	4	0	0	27	5	8
Sokol	5	3	0	2	19	9	6
China Hwa	6	3	0	3	30	17	6
Rowing Club	4	2	1	1	21	4	5
Parks	5	2	1	2	15	16	5
Russ. Regt.	6	1	0	5	9	23	2
U. T. Party	4	0	0	4	9	26	0
J. A. C.	6	0	0	6	1	69	0

THIRD DIVISION

Russ. Club	8	6	2	0	19	9	14
Maccabi	7	6	1	0	31	9	13
3 Cults.	7	6	1	0	28	8	13
Aurora	8	5	1	2	25	12	11
Xaverians	8	3	1	4	16	17	7
Judeans	7	3	0	4	14	14	6
Old West.	8	3	0	5	15	22	6
Oarsmen	8	3	0	5	9	22	6
Hotspurs	8	2	1	5	9	14	5
Betar	7	1	2	4	12	18	4
Tung Wen	7	1	1	5	5	26	3
R.A.M.C.	7	1	0	6	12	24	2

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CASANOVA BALLROOM
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Shanghai Ladies Will Meet in Uno

Team Selected; Fixtures For Week-end Listed

Featuring this week-end's matches in the ladies' hockey competition will be the clash of the Shanghai Ladies and In Uno on Saturday afternoon at the Race Course. As the Shanghai Ladies have won all their matches thus far this season, this engagement should more or less decide the winners of the "A" Division of the League.

On the same afternoon the Greens will be meeting the Amazons at Kiaochow Park while the only senior game on Sunday afternoon will be the contest between the Portuguese girls and Erin Villa "A" at the Race Course.

Meanwhile, it has been decided to end the season with a special match between The President's and The Vice-President's teams. Each team is asked to send in the names of five of their selected players (indicating positions) and from these players two sides will be picked by the Selection Committee.

The Selection Committee will consist of five, the President, the Vice-President and three members of the Council.

Following is the complete list of fixtures for this week-end and also team to play for the Shanghai Ladies:—

SATURDAY

2.30 p.m. In Uno *v.* Shanghai Ladies, R.C. 4.
2.45 p.m. Greens *v.* A. Azons, Kiaochow.

SUNDAY

10 a.m. A.S.P. "B" *v.* S.J.S., Kiaochow.
2.15 p.m. Erin Villa "B" *v.* Betar, E. V.
3.25 p.m. Erin Villa "A" *v.* A.S.P. "A", E. V.
2.45 p.m. J.A.C. "B" *v.* Sokols, R.C. 4.

Shanghai Ladies (*v.* In Uno):—Betty Gordon; Iris Mottu, Margot Rignall; Marjorie Eynon, Esther Bloomfield (Capt.), Ann McKeith; Debby Bloomfield, Doris Barten, Jean McKeown, Kay Holt, Joan Burton. Reserves, Billy Mayes, Lillian Politcre.

Demand for Interest in Manila Hai-Alai

Manila, Jan. 9.

The 400,000 pesos issue of the new Philippine Hai Alai Corporation, which is capitalized at 1,000,000 pesos, has been substantially over-subscribed. A very keen demand for the issue came from Shanghai. The list, however, remains open until 5 p.m. today.—Reuter.

LAST PERFORMANCE
To-night at 9!
LYCEUM

Maria Paolo
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MADAME BUTTERFLY
Opera by Puccini
Producer: N. Sokolsky
Symphony Orchestra: A. Sloutsky
Scenery: M. Domrachev
Booking at Lyceum and Moutrie's
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HAI-ALAI
TO-DAY at 7.30 p.m.

Events 1-8:	*Events 9-16:*
1. PRUDENCIO	1. ENRIQUE
2. SOLOZABAL	2. ALBERDI
3. FERNANDO	3. ACHA
4. CHITIVAR	4. GURIDI
5. URANGA	5. OSA
6. GUERNICA	6. ANDRINUA

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Joan BLONDELL, Melvyn DOUGLAS
Friday and Sat.
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745 Avenue Foch
Telephone 74456
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44cts., 65cts., 85cts.
TO-DAY!
KIDNAPPED
Warner BAXTER, Freddie Bartholomew, Arline Whelan
To-morrow! FOUR MEN AND A PRAYER
Friday and Sat.
BOY FRIEND

RIALTO
239 Kweichow Road
Telephone 94110
2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15
44cts., 65cts., 85cts.
TO-DAY!
ROBIN HOOD
Errol FLYNN, Olivia de HAVILAND, Basil RATHBONE
Friday and Sat.
ZENOBIA

PARIS
550 Avenue Joffre
Telephone 85205
2.30, 5.15, 7, 9.15
44cts., 65cts., 85cts.
TO-DAY!
KING OF ALCATRAZ
Lloyd NOLAN, Gail PATRICK, J. Carrol Naish
Friday and Sat.
The GORILLA

David Eckford Pleads Not Guilty to Murder Charge

Accused Levelled Rifle Against N.C.O. And Exclaimed: "I'm Going to Shoot You Dagger", Witness States

PRIVATE David Eckford of the Seaforth Highlanders, defended by Mr. K. E. Newman, pleaded not guilty to the charge of having murdered Lance-Corporal James Davis on the evening of November 4, 1939, when he stood in the dock of H. M. Supreme Court yesterday morning. Judge Sir Allan Mossop is hearing the case and Mr. John McNeill, Crown Advocate, is appearing for the prosecution. The following were called to serve on the jury: Messrs. A. G. Davies, F. F. Sullivan, R. H. Box, G. T. Gambling, G. A. Morris, J. Watson, R. V. Thomas, E. Stephenson, R. B. Moller, P. R. M. Wallis, N. Boniface and P. J. MacKellar. After an all-day hearing, the case was adjourned to this morning.

For almost an hour, Mr. McNeill detailed the circumstances of the case and told the court that when going on duty, soldiers detailed to blockhouse "E", at the corner of North Thibet and Kaifeng Roads where the murder is alleged to have occurred, remained there for four days before being relieved. They carry no ammunition because there are 25 rounds for each man in the blockhouse. When not on sentry duty, the soldiers leave their arms and equipment in the blockhouse upstairs while when on duty the magazine of their rifles is loaded with five rounds, none of which, however, is in the breach.

Weapons Inspected

When coming off duty, the soldier's weapon is inspected and no man is allowed to leave his post except when ordered to do so by a senior who is not normally present.

On November 4, blockhouse "E" was guarded by Lance-Corporal James Davis and Privates Hugh McCormick Stirling, Josiah Northrop, Robert James Sullivan and the accused. Northrop was on duty at 7 p.m. and was relieved by Stirling at 8 p.m. Between 6.30 and 7 p.m. on the evening of November 4, Mr. McNeill continued, the accused left the post and walked along N. Thibet Road to buy a packet of cigars. He returned some ten minutes later when a few words were exchanged between the accused and the deceased. Some time prior to 8 p.m. a further conversation took place between the two men.

"It is not for the Crown to prove that a murder has been committed", Mr. McNeill added, "unless I receive instructions to that effect, but I will show that the accused did shoot Lance-Corporal Davis."

At about 9.30 p.m., Mr. McNeill continued, when Pte. Stirling was on duty, headquarters of "B" defence sector received a telephone message following which L/C Robertson went to blockhouse "E". He was seen exchanging a few words with L/C Davis and then left in the truck in which he had come. "A remarkable feature in this case", Mr. McNeill added in addressing the jury, "is that the accused repeatedly admitted having shot Davis and that throughout, he remained absolutely calm.

Fatal Shot

In referring to the mortal shot, Mr. McNeill said that the bullet entered on the upper lip and passed through the head leaving a larger wound on the back of the head than where it had entered.

Capt. John Richard Cole, of the Loyal Regiment and at the time of the death of L/C Davis, Acting Staff-Captain of British troops in Shanghai, then entered the witness-box to identify a letter addressed to him by Major-General Grasett, General Officer Commanding British Troops in China, which instructed him to hand the accused over to the Supreme Court for trial.

Mr. T. William Robert Wilson was the next witness. He said that he was connected with the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and produced a number of maps of "B" defence sector. A detailed drawing of the blockhouse in the vicinity of which L/C Davis was killed, was also produced and copies submitted to the members of the jury. During the cross-examination by Mr. Newman, witness stated that there were 23 steps from the street-level to the blockhouse and that they were very steep and nine inches apart.

Detective-Sergeant George A. Day, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, next was the witness to be called and gave evidence in connection with the time and place at which he took pictures at the scene.

Pte. Stirling then entered the box. He told the court that he was 20 years old and that he was on sentry duty at the time of the shooting. In reply to questions by Mr. McNeill, he said that he relieved Northrop at 8 p.m. carrying 25 rounds of ammunition of which five rounds were in the magazine of his rifle but none saw Davis and the accused at the was in the breach. He was inspected prior to going on duty and later on foot of the blockhouse.

He heard Davis tell Eckford to "go and get it" and Eckford replied "Okay, Dagger." At the time, Eckford was not wearing any equipment and had nothing in his hands. Asked whether he had heard the word "Dagger" before, witness said that he had but that he did not know what it meant.

With reference to what occurred on the evening of November 4, witness said that soon after the conversation, Davis moved to the North side of the sentry post while witness continued his sentry duty. A few minutes later he saw Eckford as he was coming down from the blockhouse. Accused was standing on the third step from the ground. When accused touched the ground, witness was marching from north to south.

"I came to a halt in front of the sentry post when Eckford was about level with me on my left," witness added, "and Eckford had his rifle on his shoulder at the time." Witness then saw that Eckford had his rifle levelled against Davis who, at this time, was standing north of the sentry post, facing east.

Warns Lance Corporal

"Private Eckford said 'I'm going to shoot you. Dagger," witness continued, "and then he pulled the trigger. Davis fell to the ground backwards and Eckford handed me his rifle."

In reply to another question, witness stated that the two men were about four and a half yards apart. After handing witness his rifle, Eckford told him, "I'm ready for the Sergeant now". Eckford was very calm, according to witness who said that he then called out for the guard but received no reply. Eckford then walked towards the stairs to the blockhouse and witness followed him upstairs, leaving Davis' rifle standing against the sentry-box.

He called out for Pte. Northrop who then appeared at the top of the stairs. Witness shouted to Northrop what had happened and Eckford went into the blockhouse. Soon afterwards, Sergeant John MacDonald arrived with a patrol. Witness then saw Eckford being ordered into the truck. Before leaving, Sergt. MacDonald ordered witness to cover the body with a blanket which he did. Police then arrived at the scene and after investigations on the spot, witness accompanied the detectives to the police station for questioning. He returned to the blockhouse, however, where he spent the night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Newman, witness stated that the Lance-Corporal and the senior soldier in a patrol did not sentry duty, the other three soldiers were on duty for two hours and off for four. Witness also admitted that due to the general upheaval as a result of the shooting, he may have forgotten or omitted certain details. Witness did not know what Davis had referred to when he told the accused to "go and get it". He was then asked to mark on one of the official photographs the positions where the accused and Davis had stood at the time of the shooting. He denied hearing Eckford's rifle falling to the ground after the shot had been fired.

Witness admitted that in view of the fact that Eckford had been on his left and Davis on his right, he could not have seen the trigger actually pressed because that part of the rifle was hidden by Eckford's left arm.

In referring to the N.A.A.F.I. wagon, witness said that it comes to each post in the morning and that each man is allowed to buy up to two bottles of beer a day. Eckford, witness stated, had been drinking some beer before he, witness, went on duty. Witness said that he was not on duty when Eckford went to buy his cheroots in a near-by shop. He added that he had never heard Eckford complain of anyone using his rifle. Witness agreed that Davis must have seen the accused point his rifle at him.

His Lordship then asked whether Eckford walked towards Davis' body after the shot had been fired. Witness replied in the negative, adding that no one went near the body until Sergt. MacDonald arrived. The truck, witness said in reply to another question, arrived about seven minutes after the shooting.

Before adjourning to 2 p.m., His Lordship told the members of the jury that their liberty would be curtailed until the trial was over and that they would not be permitted to discuss the case with anyone except among themselves.

Afternoon Hearing

Pte. Josiah Northrop was the first witness called after the noon adjournment. He said that he went on duty at 7 p.m., relieving Sullivan. He saw Eckford walking down North Thibet Road in a northerly direction. Witness saw him again 15 minutes later. Davis was near witness and he overheard the following conversation:

Davis: "Where have you been?"

Eckford: "Can't I go down to buy some cigars?"

Davis, according to witness, then said that he would be up for orders the next day because he should know better than to leave his post against orders.

Witness went off duty at 7.30 p.m. and returned to the blockhouse. He had not been inspected when he went on duty at 7 p.m. but he had been inspected previously the same day. He said that he knew his rifle by the number. Asked why he had only been on duty for such a short time, he said that he was making up time for Pte. Sullivan, who had done him a similar favour on a previous occasion. Eckford, according to witness, arrived in the blockhouse soon afterwards and sat down on a chair and looked "moody." Witness then fell asleep. He was awakened by a shot, jumped out of bed and made for the door.

"I heard Stirling shout," witness continued, "and went to the door where I saw Eckford, who asked me whether I had heard a shot and added: 'I have killed Dagger Davis.' I didn't believe what he told me but let him pass into the blockhouse. I saw a large crowd of Chinese standing in the vicinity. I bent over the railing and saw Davis lying in a pool of blood. I dashed back into the blockhouse and wanted to phone for the officers."

He said that he could not use the army telephone because Eckford was using it. Witness said that he heard Eckford speaking to someone over the telephone requesting that a patrol and an officer be sent. Witness then accompanied Eckford to the street below.

About five minutes later, witness continued, Sergt. MacDonald arrived together with two privates. Eckford walked up to the sergeant and told him that he had killed Davis. The accused, according to Northrop, was then ordered to get into the truck, which he did. Stirling, thereupon, handed Eckford's rifle to witness which he took to the blockhouse. He then went to relieve Stirling from duty.

Lt. J. M. Marshall arrived in the blockhouse soon afterwards and inspected Eckford's rifle. He opened the bolt, smelled the breach and then replaced the used cartridge case, closing the bolt.

Cross-examined, witness said that he could not recall how long before he had taken up his duties at the blockhouse in question. The accused, according to witness, arrived later than the others because he had been sent to replace someone who was ill. He could not remember seeing the accused go into a little shop on the other side of the street before walking up North Thibet Road to buy his cigars.

Pte. Sullivan was the next witness to be called. He said that he overheard Davis tell the accused that he would be sent back under close arrest. Witness then went to sleep and was awakened by Northrop who told him that Davis had been shot. He looked down and saw Davis lying in a pool of blood. He returned inside the blockhouse soon afterwards because he said that the sight of the dead body had given him a shock.

Cross-examining, Mr. Newman pointed to various alleged disrepancies between the evidence given by witness in the Police Court and that which he had just given, in particular with reference to the time he went on duty.

Ni Sz-ching, a tobacco-shop owner of 214 Thibet Road, told the court that at about 6.30 p.m. in the evening of November 4, a foreigner wearing a jersey came to his shop to buy some cigars. He identified the package of cigars but was unable to recognize the accused.

Private Thomas Hunter said that he was operating the telephone exchange at headquarters of "B" sector. He said that on the evening of November 4, he received two calls.

The first call, he added, was received at 9.30 p.m. He reported it to Sergt. MacDonald who was on duty, and subsequently he ordered No. 1 patrol under L/C Robertson to drive to "E" post. The second call was received at 9.45 p.m. and witness reported it to Lt. Marshall, the officer in charge of the sector.

Lance-Corporal Alexander Robertson told the court that he went to "E" post at 9.35 p.m., having received orders to that effect from Sergt. MacDonald. He spoke to L/C Davis and thereupon returned to headquarters to make his report.

Sergeant's Evidence

Sergt. John MacDonald was next called. He said that he proceeded to "E" post after having received a report from L/C Robertson, with a view to settling some trouble which had been reported to him as existing between Davis and Eckford. When he got there he found Davis lying in a pool of blood, dead beyond any doubt. As he was getting off the truck, witness added, Eckford walked up to him and said: "Sergeant, he's dead, I shot him". Witness gave instructions that no one should touch the body until the arrival of the police. Half way back he met Lt. Marshall who by then was proceeding to "E" post. Before he was able to tell Lt. Marshall what had occurred, the accused said: "I have killed him". Witness was ordered to take the accused back to headquarters. Eckford was calm throughout, according to the witness.

Cross-examined, witness said that lance-corporals and senior soldiers always kept their ammunition in their pouches. He said that usually a rifle is unloaded by taking out the magazine.

The case was then adjourned to 9.30 a.m. today, when further witnesses will be called.

British Grandmother Does Her Bit

Pictured as she did overhaul job on the innards of her tractor is Mrs. Mary Addison, 63-years-old grandmother, who is a member of the British Women's Land Army. Mrs. Addison recently completed her four weeks' training in an Essex agricultural camp and passed her examinations with flying colours, qualifying as a tractor driver.

Fifty Miners Trapped In Japanese Disaster

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

Fifty miners were entombed when the ceiling of a coal mine at Yubarl in the Hokkaido crumbled yesterday afternoon, according to messages reaching here today. Gas fumes were hampering rescue operations, the dispatches said, and only one miner had been saved thus far.—Domei.

Rice Hawkers Appear On Streets

Grain Being Sold at Prices Cheaper Than Shops

Rice hawkers have made their appearance in Shanghai and the news is welcomed by many poor people who may obtain their daily quota of rice from these hawkers at prices cheaper by few dollars as compared with those prevailing in the Shanghai Rice Market. Although in a small way, these hawkers do help to remedy the serious rice situation here, it will be interesting to watch as to whether or not their business will be so prosperous as to enable them to rival with rice shops.

Unlike other hawkers, these retail rice dealers have no definite places to sell their grain usually contained in small bags. They wander in streets waiting for customers to approach. They buy their rice from neighbouring districts at cheaper prices and in small quantities and carry them to foreign areas on bicycles or on foot. It is learned that they seldom receive the attention of the authorities in occupied areas using the pretext that they are carrying the rice to their own homes for consumption.

The Rice Distribution Committee, a subsidiary of the Shanghai Foodstuff Readjustment Association, has now definitely decided to district about 30,000 bags of "ground" Saigon rice and real Saigon rice commencing January 18. One hundred shops have been appointed to distribute the cheap rice but each person is allowed to purchase only $1 worth of the grain. Six and a half catties will be sold for $1.

The Shanghai Union of Philanthropic Bodies is sponsoring the distribution of Chinese puddings in the evening near Race Course Road commencing last night. About 5,000 such puddings made of rice will be given free to the poor but each person is to receive two or four each weighing about four ounces. The same philanthropic body was recently responsible for establishing a beggars' camp at 330 North Fokien Road. It is reported that the second beggars' camp will soon be established.

Boycott of Japan to End Aggression Urged

Dr. Hu Shih Appeals Again In Speech in U.S.

New York, Jan. 9.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, suggested yesterday that democratic, peace loving peoples boycott Japan as a means of accelerating the breakdown of the Japanese military machine in China.

In an address before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science, Dr. Hu urged that an effective embargo be placed on war materials to Japan.

Dr. Hu did not name the United States specifically in this connection, but previously described the United States' economic and naval power as a stabilizing force in the Pacific and referred to the expiration of the Japanese-American trade pact on January 26 as an example.

He asserted that the determination of the Chinese people is to fight until Japan is economically so exhausted and its military machine so bogged down that she will be willing to accept an endurable peace.—United Press.

Australian Interests In Pacific

Commonwealth May Send Own Envoy to Tokyo

Canberra, Jan. 9.

"Problems which concern nations surrounding the Pacific Ocean are of special vital interest to Australia," declared Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister, in announcing the appointment of Mr. R. G. Casey, Treasurer in the Federal Government, to be the first Australian Minister in Washington.

Mr. Menzies also said that the Australian Government had under immediate consideration the question of diplomatic representation in Tokyo.

"As an independent nation within the British family of nations," the Prime Minister declared, "we might quite reasonably expect to play an effective part in the development and strengthening of peaceful contacts between all Pacific powers.

"Just as we feel that we are contributing effectively towards the future peace of the world by sending Australian forces to Europe, so we believe that by increasing diplomatic contacts around the Pacific, we are contributing powerfully towards that common understanding without which permanent peace is impossible."—Reuter.

Rome's Envoy to Tokyo Sees Gaimusho

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

Views on latest developments in Europe were exchanged by Signor Giacinto Auriti, Italian Ambassador, and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Foreign Minister, yesterday afternoon. The Italian Ambassador visited the Foreign Office at 5 o'clock.—Domei.

U.S. Aid for Finland Promised

American Organizations Consulting with Finns

Washington, Jan. 9.

The United States Government has informed the League of Nations that American organizations are consulting directly with Finland regarding her request for material and humanitarian assistance.

A Note handed to the League by the United States Minister in Berne says that the United States Government, from the outbreak of hostilities, has given tangible indication of its sympathy for the people and Government of Finland.

The American Red Cross and private organizations, the Note adds, have given medical, financial and other help, and they are consulting with Finnish agencies regarding the most effective manner in which such aid may be continued and expanded.—Reuter.

Senator Glass Ready to Lend

Washington, Jan. 9.

Senator Carter Glass, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, told the press here yesterday that he is willing to lend Finland $60,000,000 "even if I have to borrow it."

The Democratic Senator from Virginia made his statement after Senator Prentiss Brown, Democrat from Michigan, introduced a bill into the Senate authorizing the Treasury to loan Finland $60,000,000 for the purchase of any material she needs.

Senator Glass said, "I am not neutral in thought or word. We haven't got $60,000,000. We have to borrow it, but I am in favour of borrowing it and letting Finland have it."—United Press.

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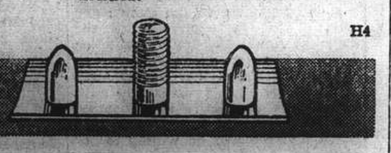

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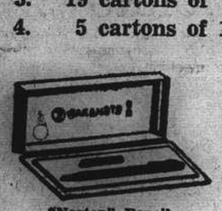

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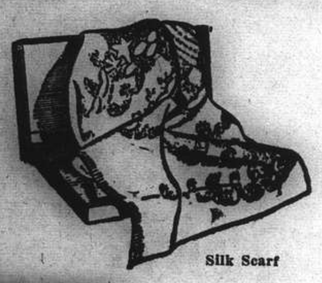

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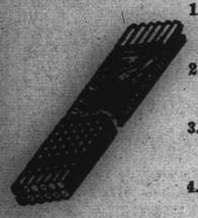

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DEATHS

ROSS.—On January 8, 1940, at Shanghai, DOUGLAS ALEXANDER ROSS, aged 42 years (Alexander Ross & Co.). The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Thursday, January 11 at 4 p.m. -493

BOTELHO.—On Tuesday, January 9, 1940, at the Shanghai General Hospital, MARIA THERESA BOTELHO, in her 55th year, the beloved wife of Julio Victor Botelho and mother of Horacio, Guido, Dolores and Alicia Botelho. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Requiem Mass will be held at St. Pierre's Church, Avenue Dubail, tomorrow, Thursday, January 11, at 7.30 a.m., to be followed by interment at the Pahsienjao Cemetery, at 3.15 p.m. (Hongkong and Japan papers please copy.) 10176

POGORZELSKA.—On Tuesday, January 9, 1940, at her residence, 99C Route Vallon, ZOFJA POGORZELSKA, aged 77 years, the dearly-beloved mother of Mrs. H. K. Drazdil. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Requiem Mass will be held tomorrow, Thursday, January 11, at St. Pierre's Church, Avenue Dubail, at 8.15 a.m., to be followed by interment at the Lokawei Cemetery. 10177

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

BALKAN MOVES

The fact that Count Stephen Csaky, Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, abandoned the idea of having a holiday after his conversations in Venice with Count Ciano, and instead hurried back to Budapest, suggests that some progress was made in the difficult task of forming a Balkan bloc for the maintenance of peace on the one hand, and defence against the inroads of Communism on the other. It is much too early to believe that any real progress has yet been made in bringing the Balkan States together, for there is so much to keep them apart that it may require a very considerable period of patient negotiation before existing issues are sufficiently adjusted to permit of the creation of a much more cordial admosphere than at present exists. The post-war settlement of Balkan troubles was just about the most unfortunate arrangement that could have been come to, and sowed the seeds for further troubles instead of effecting a permanent settlement most conducive of peace. Thus Rumania, more than doubled in size after 1918, through the acquisition of Transylvania from Hungary, the Dobrudja from Bulgaria and Bessarabia from Russia, has around her neighbours who wish the return of their former territories. Hungary lost further territory to Yugoslavia and Burgenland to Austria, and the general effect of the peace settlements has been to maintain the Balkans in a state of instability and division at a time when the completest friendship and co-operation is necessary not only against the possible invasion of Russian influence but also against that of Germany. It was in the disunion prevailing in the Balkan States that the Reich had its best opportunity of pursuing its policy of *drang nach suden* to which the only real check has been the reluctance of Italy to see its own dominant role subordinated to the wishes of Herr Hitler and his government. It is possible that Italy and Germany could have agreed for a considerable period just what were to be their particular spheres of interest, but following Herr Hitler's surrender to Moscow in August of last year, and the Kremlin's demonstration of the significance of its foreign policy, a complete change came over the whole situation.

Italy was then awakened to the possibility of a challenge to her own position in the Balkans, not from Germany, but from Russia, with at least something in the nature of German toleration if not actual consent, and the prospect of Bolshevism extending its influence right up to the east coast of the Adriatic was not one of the most pleasing to Italian eyes. This did not mean that the Balkan States were willing to accept the spread of Communism. Indeed it may safely be said that if there is one thing upon which they are in a fair measure of agreement it is in offering opposition to the onward march of the Bolsheviks. The position now appears to be that Italy is prepared to render military aid to Hungary if that country is attacked by Russia. There is some difficulty regarding the passage of Italian troops through Yugoslavia, but that, it appears, is by no means incapable of adjustment. Then there is the more immediate menace to Rumania. King Carol in a very significant speech last week made it quite clear that Rumania would resist any attempt by force to infringe its territorial integrity. An improvement in Rumanian-Hungarian relationships would be the first step towards securing a common front against Bolshevism. It has long been believed that between Rumania and Bulgaria there has been a tacit agreement which relieves the former of any immediate anxiety concerning the Dobrudja, and if it could be brought about that Hungary would undertake to refrain from harassing Rumania on the subject of Transylvania so long as she was menaced by Russia, an understanding may be reached whereby longstanding differences might be thrust into abeyance until the more imminent threat of Russian incursions had been dealt with. It would be the height of good statesmanship if the outstanding questions between Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia could be settled once and for all. That, however, is a matter attended by very considerable difficulty, and the Italian Government is probably adopting the best line when it seeks to minimize causes of possible dispute and thus bring about a common front in opposition to the very apparent designs of Moscow.

The "Venice Policy" is obviously designed to prevent third parties taking advantage of the intra-Balkan disputes, and to provide an atmosphere in which they may be settled amicably. One of the obstacles to a thorough settlement is the very definite stands that King Carol has indicated, involving the determination of his Government to make no such territorial concessions as alone could satisfy his neighbours and thus bring about a better state of affairs. On the other hand it may be possible for Italo-Yugoslav efforts to procure some sort of *modus vivendi* between Rumania, and Hungary, which in itself would bring about a generally easier situation in the Balkans. It is quite clear that if those States are ever to combine in a common resistance to the onward sweep of Bolshevism there will have to be introduced a greater spirit of give-and-take than has been apparent up to the present. All of them must understand by now that if they fail to combine, Russia will be able to pick them off one by one because of the weakness which would be attendant upon the maintenance of existing divisions. The Italian policy seems to be in the light of all the circumstances the only correct one, and it is to be hoped that it will succeed in achieving those ends which alone can ensure the continued existence of the Balkan States and their freedom from Russian domination. It is almost as clear that were the Soviet Government to endeavour to seize control of the Balkans by force of arms, Italy in sheer self-defence would have to offer military opposition. She would be in a much better position to do that effectively if she had the united support of the nations in whose defence she would also be acting. A Balkan bloc supported by Italy would produce an invincible opposition to all Russia's plans to reach an outlet on the Mediterranean, and would be the best possible defence to western Europe so sadly menaced by the defection of Herr Hitler to the Soviet Government. It is possible, therefore, that these recent conversations at Venice may be productive of much good, and that the way is being opened for the maintenance of the integrity of the Balkan States and the supremacy therein of Italian interests.

Threat to Scandinavia

The German press campaign against the Scandinavian countries is, in view of the universal knowledge of German technique, highly significant, and, while it may not lead to the expected launching of military action against Norway and Sweden, does nothing to relieve anxiety regarding the possibility of such a development. The attitude of Norway and Sweden is best outlined in the "Tidens Tegn." That journal puts the case quite bluntly:—

"We simply know that the fall of Finland will be a menace to ourselves. It is, therefore, necessary to do everything to prevent a Russian attack against its full objectives. This action is not directed against Germany, unless Germany has a real but secret pact with Russia to collaborate in the occupation of the Northern countries.

"We refuse to believe this. We know that Great Britain is not threatening our integrity and independence."

There can be no gainsaying the fact that the direct threat to both Norway and Sweden, and the fact that one of the Soviet demands from Finland was the establishment of a common boundary between Russia and Norway, is the best possible proof that Moscow has in mind an ultimate attack on the Scandinavian countries because of the valuable mineral wealth they possess, and of which both Germany and Russia are in need. Whether there is in fact a real pact between those two nations concerning the seizure of Scandinavian territory and wealth time will show, but there is plenty of reason for believing that if there is any such agreement, it probably takes the form of allowing Russia to take the northern iron fields for herself, while Germany would be content with those in the south around Eskilstuna. If some such understanding has not been arrived at, the world may sooner or later see both Germany and Russia engaging in a mad race to beat each other to their objectives. The fall of Finland would undoubtedly mean a grave menace to Scandinavia, and the fact that such large numbers of Swedes and Norwegians are volunteering for service in the Finnish army is ample proof that it is thoroughly well realized. It is equally a fact, as the "Tidens Tegn" does not hesitate to point out, that Great Britain is not threatening the integrity and independence of Scandinavia. It never has done so, and there is no reason why it should be expected to do so in the future.

Practical U.S. Sympathy

One of the most gratifying pieces of news to be found in British newspapers which recently came to hand is the story of how people in the United States have started a nationwide campaign to help the sick and wounded in Great Britain and France. Rich business men and film stars are pooling their dollars, farmers in the middle west are whipping up support, women in the small towns are making bandages, knitting comforts and providing garments for the wounded, while two separate organizations have been formed in Washington to operate the scheme, one for Great Britain, and the other for France. A group working in Hollywood under Ronald Colman and Claudette Colbert have as their immediate objective the raising of £100,000 to be converted into goods for shipment to military and civilian hospitals, while if Britain were attacked the organization would at once expand its activities to relieve distress and suffering. American doctors and nurses would be sent over to help care for the injured. In France a large part of the supplies will go to the American hospital in Paris, which in the last war treated no fewer than 120,000 cases. Immediately the present war began, its accommodation was enlarged to provide for 500 beds. Supplementing it will be a base hospital with 1,500 beds. It is reported that the scheme was first mooted by Mr. Bullitt, U.S. Ambassador to France, and his suggestion has been taken up with typical American enthusiasm. It is news such as this which is particularly gratifying as demonstrating the very practical sympathy which prevails in the United States for the cause for which the Allies are fighting. It will be remembered that during the last war the people of the United States were just as ready to extend help to stricken Europe, and that very substantial relief was extended to Germany herself after the conclusion of the hostilities under the control of Mr. Hoover, and the readiness of the American public to respond to the call of the suffering is again being shown in a manner with which the world is becoming increasingly familiar.

Germany's Economic Dictator

Field-Marshal Goering, the economic dictator of the Reich, is apparently prepared to resort to drastic measures to secure the finances necessary for the prosecution of the war, and if the expedients which he is reported to be contemplating have been correctly described, the population of Germany should very soon have completely brought home to them the desperation with which this war is being carried on. The closing of retail stores which lack stock and are unable to obtain it, the selling of whatever goods there may remain in the stores, and the reimbursement of the unfortunate owners by medium term bonds, limitations in the amount of money banks may pay to clients, part payment of salaries in bond coupons and all the other strange contrivances for the purpose of accumulating funds, merely serve to show to what lengths the Reich has already to go to find funds with which to carry on. It is reported that circles closely connected with the Field-Marshal believe that the Reich is thus playing its last card in the domestic sphere. That should not be taken as any indication that the end of the war is anywhere near being in sight, for it has to be remembered that Germany was reduced to much greater straits than she is at present before an end was put to her resistance twenty odd years ago. The transformation of the whole of Germany into a huge factory, barracks and kitchen means in effect the rigid mobilization of the whole of Germany's resources and their administration along the most economical lines possible. That the population of Germany will find itself under a severer bureaucratic control than it has already experienced goes without saying, and the real question which will concern the Allies is as to how long it will continue to endure such a system. In this connection it has to be remembered that the average German has for so long been deprived of freedom in its ordinary connotation that the exercise of even more disciplinary pressure will probably not mean a great deal one way or the other. But as the months pass, and that victory which can alone justify their sufferings is denied them, the effect of all these drastic measures may come to be more certainly felt.

IN PARENTHESIS

Educated

A WIFE stated at Tottenham Police Court: "If I ask my husband anything concerning the house he says, 'Don't bother me, my dear. I'm a student, I mustn't be pestered with trivialities."

Student! Why, the only things he ever reads are the labels on beer bottles.

* * *

New Position

THE hard-hit father wanted to break the news gently to his eight-year-old son that Christmas would be without some of the usual trimmings.

"I'm afraid Santa Claus can't call this year; he's out in France."

"Gosh," was the reply, "surely he's too old for that. They ought to let him be an air-raid warden."

* * *

200 Salutes

HE was new to the Army, and for a subaltern inclined to indulge in a little self-importance. A private sauntered by without saluting.

"I'll teach you a lesson," barked the second-lieutenant. "Stand and salute me 100 times."

Miserably the Tommy began the performance just as a senior officer passed.

"What sort of drill is this?" he inquired.

An embarrassed subaltern told him.

"But surely," said the senior officer, "you are aware that you yourself must acknowledge each salute?

"Now if you will please begin all over again I'll hold the watch just to see how long it takes to salute 200 times."

* * *

He Knew

AN amusing story is told of Lord Milne in the last war. As G.O.C. of the Allied Armies in Macedonia, he was in his car when an air-raid began. A military lorry stopped and the A.S.C. driver scuttled for shelter. Lord Milne (then Sir George) got out and sat on the steps of the lorry, waiting with an ominous frown for the driver to return. The raid over, the driver returned. "And what do you mean, you so-and-so," said the Field-Marshal, "by running away like that?" "Well sir," said the driver, "I've got a load of high explosive on board." The Field-Marshal rose, carefully dusted the seat of his trousers and returned to his car in thoughtful silence.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	39.5	Max.	52.0
Same date, 1939	Min.	36.5	Max.	51.0

Rainfall trace.

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	43.5	Max.	47.5
Same date, 1939	Min.	34.7	Max.	51.3

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 8th:—Rising pressures in China. Fine weather north-westerly to north-easterly winds over north China and the Yellow Sea, with moderate variable breezes over our regions and the Eastern Sea.

State on the morning of the 9th:—Powerful anticyclone over Siberia, quickly spreading south-south-eastward over China.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine weather and moderate variable winds over north China. Overcast with drizzle and north-easterly winds over our regions. Overcast with rain or snow and fresh north-westerly to north-easterly winds over the Petchili Gulf and the Yellow Sea. Freshening winter monsoon with local showers over the Eastern Sea and Formosa.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Proceeds of performance by Emigrant Choir (European Ref. Mat.)	$340.00
E. A. Pollock (Limbless Soldiers and Sailors)	$20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Moise Ezra (European Ref. Maternity)	$500.00
Messrs. Zukermann and Gruenberg (I. C. Milk Fund)	$5.00
Rally Lachmann	5.00
M. Neumann	50.00
Dr. T. B. Dunn	25.00
Miss A. P. Thomson (Limbless Soldiers and Sailors)	$50.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Jourdin (I. C. Milk)	$25.00
Chen I Yeh Kung Ssu, 2,000 winter garments to refugees at Tunsin Road Camp @ $5 each (Salvation Army)	$10,000.00
In memory of Captain L. R. Carrel:—	
Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Carlisle (Mission to Seamen)	$20.00
In memory of Mr. T. Davies:—	
Shanghai Customs Club (U. Services)	$15.00
In memory of Mrs. Norman Rutherford.	
Members S'hai Stock Exchange (Assoc. British Charities):—	
C. O. Cumming	$50.00
K. M. Cumming	50.00
E. C. Allan	25.00
Ellis Hayim	25.00
A. J. Hayim	25.00
S. Sudka	20.00
Moise Ezra	20.00
F. S. Elias	20.00
E. H. Parrott	10.00
H. J. Faers	10.00
F. P. Yearley	10.00
T. Crosthwaite	10.00
F. G. Harrison	10.00
G. Clarke	10.00
Y. L. Shen	10.00
C. A. Howard	10.00
E. E. Gensburger	10.00
J. O. Pote-Hunt	10.00
J. C. Y. Fang	10.00
H. H. Read	10.00
M. E. Dangoor	10.00
A. E. Moses	10.00
A. Hillaly	10.00
S. David	10.00
C. M. Liang	10.00
P. H. Leynaud	10.00
S. M. Joseph	10.00
C. C. Todd	10.00
S. Benjamin	10.00
C. K. Ho	10.00
P. O. Tong	10.00
Henry Wei	10.00
W. C. Ruse	5.00
M. Myers	5.00
M. J. Nathan	5.00
D. R.	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Merrill (K.D.S.)	10.00
D. R. (I. C. Milk Fund)	20.00
Mrs. and Miss Craddock (B.W.A. War Work Fund)	10.00
Mrs. Dorris Atwell	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Clifton (St. George)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Corbett (S.S.P.C.A.)	15.00
Miss Aziza Abraham (B.W.A. War Fund)	5.00
E. Sheldon Wilkinson (St. George)	25.00

Mr. Chamberlain Sums Up War Effort

Finland Praised for Great Fight for Liberty Against Red Invaders; German Shipping Swept From Seas; British Mobilization Described

London, Jan. 9.

A MOMENTOUS speech, in which he stressed his determination to devote all his efforts to a successful conclusion of the war, was delivered at Mansion House today by the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain. "The burdens of a Prime Minister in peace time have been enough to break up many of my predecessors," he said. "They are necessarily even more exacting in a war." He recalled how he had done everything to avoid a conflict, but since his efforts failed he is determined to divert all his thoughts and actions to one sole aim: "to do all I could in conjunction with our dauntless French allies to bring the war to a successful conclusion". (Applause).

"To that purpose I subordinate everything else, all thought of rest or relaxation, all partial affections and all personal feelings and considerations whatsoever," he added. "From that purpose as long as I hold my present office and until the war comes to an end I will not be deflected, nor will I shirk my inevitable responsibility to do what I feel to be right, no matter how difficult or even disagreeable that may be."

"This new year, which will probably be a fateful one in the history of the world, has opened quietly but it is the quiet of a calm before the storm."

Mr. Chamberlain voiced the opinion that in the air as on land the present operations are only a prelude to a great struggle.

"It is only on sea that the war may be said to be in full operation and it is on sea that we can discern most clearly the trend of the hostilities in the first four months," he said. "If we take a survey, I think we will find the results satisfactory."

German Shipping Losses

The Prime Minister then outlined Germany's losses on sea, placing them at 228,000 tons of shipping. Most of the German ships were scuttled by their own crews, the reminder being either sunk or captured. The rest of the German merchant fleet is at present bottled up in foreign or German ports on the Baltic.

"If we substract from our losses by enemy action or by ordinary marine casualties our gains by captures of the enemy, by new ships or transfers from foreign flags, we have lost up to date 122,000 tons, say less than one per cent. of the merchant fleet we possess," he added.

Each day, 11,000,000 tons of British shipping ply the seven seas, he said.

The losses sustained by the British navy in the battleship Royal Oak, the aircraft carrier Courageous and several smaller units, in no way affected Great Britain's mastery of the seas and England is now exerting tremendous pressure upon the Reich through her blockade, the Prime Minister continued.

Mr. Chamberlain then drew a striking picture of Germany's methods of oppression which were copied by Soviet Russia.

Red Attack on Finland

"Now it is the turn of Finland to be attacked by the power with whom Germany made an unholy pact," he said. "Finland today is fighting against force and unscrupulous violence just as we are ourselves. We are fighting for the same thing, for liberty and justice. Finland's marvellous successes fill us with admiration for her heroism. That gallant people can rest assured that our response to the resolution passed by the League of Nations will not be a mere formality."

Mr. Chamberlain next referred to Turkey and the terrible disasters which have struck that country during the past month.

Recalling the aid already granted by Britain and France for relief work in Turkey, he added that "these countries have informed Turkey of their desire to grant further assistance the form of which is now being considered by all three of us together."

This Anglo-French collaboration in humanitarian efforts "is another example of the intimate association between us which now covers every aspect of the war, military, political, financial and economic," and will reveal itself to be so precious "that when the war is over neither will want to give it up." (Applause).

"It might even develop into something wider and deeper because there is nothing which would do more to facilitate the task of peaceful reconstruction which must be undertaken some time," he added.

At this point, the Prime Minister briefly wished the French Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, a speedy recovery from the slight accident he sustained to his foot yesterday.

Taking up his references to the war once again, the Prime Minister felt sure that the English "would not lag behind the French in our resolution or our cheerful acceptance of the inevitable hardships of war."

(Continued on page 8, col. 6)

"Defence Dictator" Tale Denied

London Discounts Many Rumours Spreading Over War Office Reshuffle

London, Jan. 8.

Repercussions of the Leslie Hore-Belisha affair will not seriously threaten the position of the Chamberlain Government, British political quarters said tonight in refuting sensationalist rumours abroad.

There is no doubt, they said, that everyone would like lucid explanations to be given by the Government, but not because Mr. Hore-Belisha's resignation is considered particularly grave in itself, but because prolonged silence may give just that wrong impression.

Enemy propaganda, it was pointed out here, waits for such opportunities to push its own ends and a long silence permits it to capitalize to the full on public credulity.

As a matter of fact authoritative quarters told Havas, it can be stated categorically that no problem of strategic import was in question when Mr. Hore-Belisha resigned. The same circles emphasized that there was no dispute over the size of the British Expeditionary Force in France or over the possibility of engaging British troops on other theatres of operations.

"Defence Dictator"

Ridicule alone met suggestions, inspired by propaganda abroad, that Mr. Neville Chamberlain today wishes to create a "dictator of national defence" in the person of Mr. Winston Churchill, dynamic First Lord of the Admiralty. Dictators, it was pointed out with some amusement, are not in favour in Britain or France.

It was announced that the National Labour Council is to meet on Wednesday, January 10, to discuss the whole subject of Mr. Hore-Belisha's resignation. Some of the less scrupulous Labour adherents may try to make capital personally out of the event but in general the party was not expected to use it for partisan purposes.

If it becomes evident that the reasons for the War Secretary's resignation should not be divulged in public, the Opposition may suggest secret sessions of the House of Commons. Most political observers agreed that the Government will probably find no difficulty in making public its explanations and will need no secret sittings.

Before Parliament convenes, however, it was reported, the Government may call together a number of Labour leaders to discuss in private the Hore-Belisha affair, and confidential information may be given then.

General feeling in London this evening was that the War Secretary's resignation will remain to the forefront in British news for another week or so and then will fade into the background, assuming its real proportion of importance instead of the exaggerated interest it now holds in the spotlight of world events.—Havas.

German Raider Chased Off by R.A.F.

Nazi Attack on Merchant Ship Foiled

London, Jan. 9.

While in the act of attacking a British merchant steamer, a German raider was sighted by several British pursuit planes this morning and immediately given chase.

A terrific explosion was heard by those on the ship when the planes had gone out of sight. Several minutes later, all the British machines reappeared heading for the coast and flying extremely high, thus leading to the belief that the German raider was wrecked by an explosion.—Havas.

French Patrol Boat Wrecked

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Madrid, Jan. 9.

The French patrol boat Barsac (1,000 tons) ran aground off Vigo and became a total wreck during a heavy storm on January 6. A Spanish merchant vessel landed 45 survivors at Vigo today. It is believed about ten of the crew of the Barsac lost their lives.—Reuter.

20 Lost as Tanker Sinks

London, Jan. 9.

Twenty members of the crew of the tanker British Liberty (8,485 tons), which sank in the North Sea during the week-end, are feared lost. The vessel is believed to have struck a mine. The captain is among the missing. Eighteen survivors arrived at a Channel port from France yesterday.—Reuter.

Canada Makes Vast War Effort

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Ottawa, Jan. 9.

Canada's initial financial programme, as part of her war effort, exceeds £70,000,000, which is 50 per cent. greater than her expenditures during the first 20 months of the last war. To this must be added the heavy cost of Canada's shares of the Empire air training scheme, and the fact that she is helping finance the Allies purchases of foodstuffs metals, timber and munitions.—Reuter.

Finns Take Rich Booty, Prisoners

Suicide Squads Win Great Victory Over 44th Red Division

Helsinki, Jan. 9.

The Finns have scored a striking victory in destroying a Soviet division along the road from Suomussalmi to the Soviet frontier, according to a Finnish communique. Besides 1,000 prisoners, the Finns are claimed to have captured much war material, including tanks and armoured cars.

In the recent fighting, the communique states, the main object has been to repulse the 44th Russian Division, and this now has been achieved, the Russian's main forces having been destroyed. The booty captured is stated to include 102 guns, 43 tanks, ten armoured cars, 20 tractors, 278 motor vehicles of various kinds, over 1,000 horses, and 47 field kitchens.

The Russian defeat is said to be largely due to the use of great quantities of material taken from the Russian 163rd Division, which was cut to pieces on the same front a week ago.

Suicide Squads Won Victory

The victory was made possible by suicide squads, which destroyed the railway between Suomussalmi and Uhtua, virtually starving the Russians who became struck in the marshy ground near Parsamonselk, and made a vain attempt to dig themselves in, surrounded by masses of mechanized material. The Finns brought aircraft into play, and dispersed the Russian concentrations. Many Russian tanks were sunk or wedged in the ice when the frozen surface of Lake Vokkijaervi was bombed, and hundreds of soldiers were drowned. The Russians were slaughtered with Russian machine-guns and artillery, and bombed with Russian bombs dropped from Russian planes—all captured by the Finns a few days previously.

The Finnish radio last night urged the Soviet people to abandon their Government and put an end to Communism. The Soviet regime, it declared, were traitors to the working class, and Comintern chiefs were the direct cause of their misfortunes.—Reuter.

Three Divisions Decimated

Helsinki, Jan. 9.

Any hope that the Soviet Army may have held to cut Finland in two was killed in the past few days when Finnish troops defeated Red detachments in the region between Suomosalmi and Raate to score the biggest victory of the conflict to date, a Havas correspondent reported tonight from the front.

The victory was confirmed officially this afternoon when a Finnish General Staff communique bolstered earlier meagre reports.

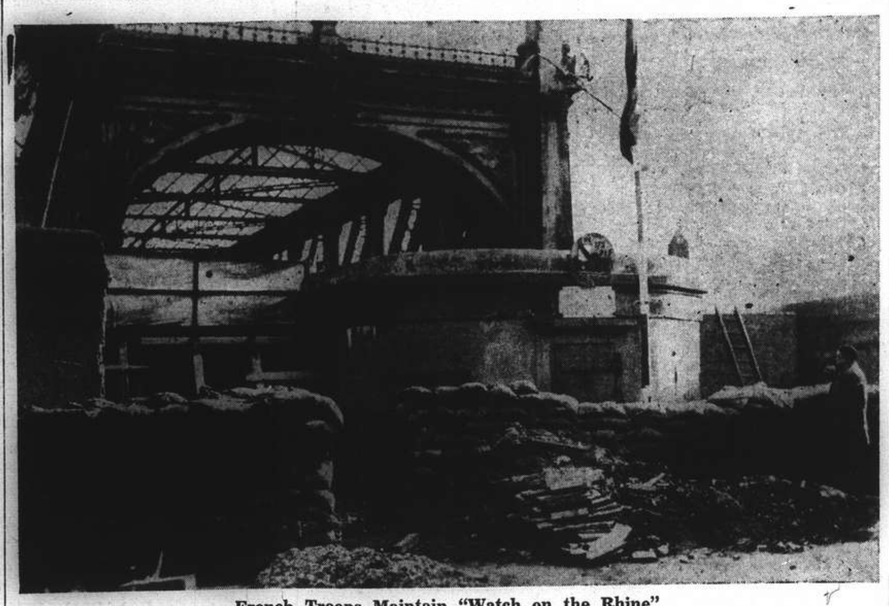
In a little less than three weeks the Havas correspondent said in his more detailed report, the Finns practically annihilated three Soviet divisions, numbering between 45,000 and 60,000 men in all. One division was smashed at Tolvajaervi, scene of the first striking Finnish victory. The second division was shattered and compelled to retreat precipitately from Suomosalmi. The third succumbed during the past few days in the serious fighting between Suomosalmi and Raate.

Soviet soldiers, retreating from their broken lines, left behind an enormous quantity of war material, transport horses and equipment of all kind. The number of prisoners-of-war taken by the Finns is estimated, the Havas correspondent stated at between 1,000 and 1,500. The Red soldiers offered less resistance in this last big battle than they did at Suomosalmi or Tolvajaervi, the Finns declared.

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

Mollers' Buy Bund Site for £75,000

Completing one of the biggest real estate deals in recent years Messrs. Mollers' Ltd. have purchased a block of property at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and the French Bund from the International Savings Society for £75,000, the "North-China Daily News" learned yesterday. The property bought by Mollers' is the old building housing Wheelock & Co., the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. and several other offices at No. 2-3 French Bund.



French Troops Maintain "Watch on the Rhine"

The Kehl bridge, spanning the Rhine near Strassbourg, is a strategic position and therefore well protected. The French flag flies above a blockhouse and sandbag emplacement at the French end of the bridge.

Congress Urged to Increase U.S. Naval Power

Fortification of Guam Urged; Admiral Stark Wants Two Capital Ships Built Each Year

Washington, Jan. 9.

THE United States Navy is not satisfied with its present naval strength ratio to the Japanese Navy and favours the fortification of Guam Island, only 1,300 miles south of Yokohama, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, told the House Naval Affairs Committee here yesterday.

The head of the American naval forces said that an American Navy divided between the Atlantic and the Pacific could not meet a Japanese attack against the United States. The American Navy is happy that it is now free from the limitations of the Washington and London naval treaties, he said. He warned the Committee that other nations, including Japan, are building warships rapidly and therefore the United States "will become a relatively weak naval power" unless Congress authorizes further naval construction.

In his testimony before the Committee, Admiral Stark supported plans for a 25 per cent. increase in the strength of the American Navy and appropriations for 6,000 new naval planes. These are provided for in the Vinson Navy Bill now being considered by the Committee. Admiral Stark said the bill, at a cost of $1,300,000,000, would provide 107 new ships for the Navy, including 30 auxiliary craft.

Admiral Stark, the first witness to testify before the Committee hearings, addressed the meeting following a statement by the Secretary of Navy, Mr. Charles Edison, asking for the enactment of the Vinson Bill "in view of the grave international situation." He promised to elaborate on the need for the bill later.

Comparisons with Japanese

Admiral Stark said that immediate steps should be taken to improve the position of the American Navy in relation to other navies.

He said that based on latest available figures, the United States Navy had a 5 to 3.49 ratio to the Japanese Navy. The former treaty ratio, it was recalled, was 5 to 3. The British Navy, he said, ranked 5.9 to 5 for the United States.

Expressing the prevalent United States defence policy, Admiral Stark said that the history of American naval legislation proves that the United States intends to defend its territories and vital interests wherever they may be.

"If Congress should provide the Navy with an advance lookout post at Guam," Admiral Stark said, "our defensive position in the Pacific would be greatly strengthened."

Capital Ships Wanted

Members of the Committee persistently questioned Admiral Stark regarding the possible construction of super-battleships, the construction of a two-ocean navy and the relation of Japanese and American naval strength.

Admiral Stark declined to comment on the Navy's specific programme to meet the Japanese problem but indicated that the United States could be expected to increase the tempo of construction of warships already laid down. He also indicated the Navy would build more auxiliary vessels, plane tenders and reinforce the mobile force of the Navy generally.

Admiral Stark emphasized that American diplomatic force could be measured only by the nation's naval strength. He indicated the Navy would continue its programme of building two capital ships each year.—United Press.

Illegal Entry Into Palestine

Immigrants in Europe Kept in Ignorance of Penalties by Shippers

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 9.

Reports have reached London that certain shipping agencies are engaged in organizing the transport of emigrants from Danubian countries to Palestine.

There is reason to believe the intending emigrants are unaware that they will not be admitted into Palestine unless possessing immigration certificates issued by the Palestine Department of Migration, and that if they arrive in Palestine without these certificates they are liable to serious penalties and deportation under Palestine law.

Ships on which emigrants travel at great expense to themselves are, it is alleged, small, insanitary and not seaworthy. Captains and crews are also apparently unaware that by carrying passengers not legally entitled to land in Palestine, they themselves are liable to arrest and heavy fines.

There is a report that the second officer of the Turkish steamer Sakarya now at Sulina, has resigned his post because he learnt that his ship was engaged in this traffic and feared penalties to which he would be liable. It is also reported that conditions on the Sakarya are very bad. There is no heating, and there have been several dozen cases of pneumonia amongst the passengers.—Reuter.

German Refugees Arrested

Haifa, Jan. 9.

Over 500 Jewish refugees from Germany and other countries were arrested yesterday within territorial waters. A schooner, with 360 persons aboard, was towing another sailing vessel with 160 persons aboard.—Reuter.

Kulangsu Isolated by Japanese Again

Two Chinese Officials Seriously Wounded

Amoy, Jan. 9.

Japanese naval authorities today clamped tight restrictions on traffic between Kulangsu and the mainland following the shooting of two officials of the Amoy Special Municipality in the International Settlement last night.

Attacked by several gunmen at about 7.30 o'clock in the vicinity of the Customs Club in Kulangsu, Mr. Hwang Lien-feng, Councillor of the Special Municipality and concurrently President of the Overseas Chinese Association of Amoy, and Mr. Lung Pai-ying, former Fukien representative to the Kuomintang National Congress, were seriously wounded. Mr. Hwang was shot in the abdomen and Mr. Lung in the hip. The former was said to be in a critical condition.

Japanese naval authorities took a serious view of the shooting and immediately ordered strict control over communication between Kulangsu and the mainland in order to prevent the escape of the assailants. The authorities believe the gunmen are members of an anti-Japanese organization—Domei.

British Envoy Visits Dr. Wang Chung-hui

Hongkong, Jan. 9.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, was closeted with Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Foreign Minister, for more than an hour at Chungking yesterday afternoon, according to dispatches received here today. The substance of their conversation was not disclosed. The British Ambassador arrived in Chungking on Thursday.—Domei.

Anti-U.S. Campaign in North Prepared

Peiping, Jan. 9.

Interest is being shown in foreign circles here regarding the likely trend of events should the United States refuse to sign another trade treaty with Japan when the 1911 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation expires on January 26.

It is rumoured that anti-American posters have already been printed, and the possibility of an anti-American movement being started is not discounted.

In contrast, the anti-British campaign has practically died out. Britons are not meeting with any inconvenience whatever and the movement is now scarcely heard of locally.—Reuter.

B.E.F. Units Only Advance Force

British Supply Minister Tells French Nation of Vast Effort Being Made

London, Jan. 8.

British Expeditionary Force units already in France form only the advance guard of the British Army that soon will be fighting shoulder to shoulder with the French Army, the Supply Minister, Mr. Edward Leslie Burgin, said tonight in a French-language broadcast to the French people.

"The number of British soldiers in France increases daily," he stated in fluent French. "Division after division arrives in France and the Germans will perhaps see more of our soldiers than they will like...."

He added that the enemy should not count only on the number of British soldiers fighting them, but also must reflect on the quality of the British Force's guns, its mechanized units and the determination of the men.

Speaking of Anglo-French co-operation, Mr. Leslie Burgin told the French nation: "Our team spirit will overcome every 'realpolitik.' Britain was promised a totalitarian war and accepted it. She will bring to bear in the struggle all the force and energy of British financial reserves.

"Britain," he continued, "received with enthusiasm the news that France and she herself are pooling their resources."

The gigantic scale of Britain's armament programme also was emphasized by the Supply Minister, who declared: "British industry is working at full blast day and night to win the war. To the common cause we are bringing an industry which will work with all its might to fulfill the programme put forward by our commanders.

"Like you," he told his nation of listeners, "I have unshakable confidence in our victory. We shall be true to your motto and with you we repeat, 'On ne passe pas!'"—Havas.

Belgium Mobilizing Unemployed

Brussels, Jan. 9.

The Belgian Cabinet has decided to call to the colours 8,000 unemployed. The possibility is envisaged of demobilizing 7,500 men with three or more children. It has been decided also to authorize an extension of working hours, except where unemployed men can be engaged.—Reuter.

Army of Unemployed Declines in Britain

War Effort Absorbing More Workers into Industry

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 8.

A further reduction in unemployment is recorded in an announcement by the Ministry of Labour.

On December 11, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Unemployment Exchanges in Great Britain, including those wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped and normally in casual employment, totalled 1,361,525, of whom 897,984 were men.

The total, the announcement adds, was 41,083 less than the number on the registers on November 13, and 469,847 less than on December 12, 1938.—Reuter.

M. Daladier Fractures Foot in Accident

Paris, Jan. 9.

M. Edouard Daladier, the French Premier, was the victim of an accident yesterday afternoon, when he fractured his foot. The fracture, however, according to a communique issued by the Premier's office, was satisfactorily reduced, and M. Daladier immediately returned to work at the Ministry of War.—Reuter.

New Central China Regime Will Recognize Manchoukuo

Details of Agreement with Wang Ching-wei Made Known in Tokyo; Some Concessions

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

THE surrender of Manchoukuo to Japan and permission for Japan to station troops indefinitely in north China and Inner Mongolia are approved in the compromise peace agreement reached between Japan and Wang Ching-wei, dismissed Kuomintang official who plans to establish a new central régime in China with Japanese support, authoritative sources said here today.

The peace plan also provides that Wang's régime in China will enter an anti-Comintern alliance with Japan and Manchoukuo and will agree to joint economic development and exploitation of China's natural resources, it was said.

The agreement provides that Japan will withdraw her troops from central and south China within two years and that China's railroads will be nationalized.

The question of the withdrawal of Japanese troops from central and south China was one of the stumbling blocks in recent negotiations between Japan and Wang, informed quarters said. Japan finally agreed to promise to withdraw, bringing the deadlock to an end, it was disclosed.

Observers pointed out, however, that the existence of an anti-Comintern alliance between Wang and Japan might be considered by Japan as just cause for leaving her troops in central and south China for more than two years if the Chungking Government continues to resist the Japanese invasion.

Japan, it was pointed out, has frequently referred to the Chungking Government as a "Communist régime," Under the anti-Comintern agreement, it was also pointed out, Wang already has agreed to the stationing of Japanese troops indefinitely in north China and Inner Mongolia.

Details of Plan

The peace plan as outlined by authoritative sources here provides:

1. Wang's recognition of Manchoukuo.
2. Signing of an anti-Comintern alliance between Wang, Japan and Manchoukuo.
3. The stationing of Japanese troops in north China and Inner Mongolia under the anti-Comintern defence agreement.
4. Joint economic development and exploitation of China's natural resources.
5. Japan's pledge to withdraw her troops from central and south China within two years after a peace agreement is arranged between Wang and Japan.
6. Nationalization of China's railways.

Observers saw in the nationalization of China's railways, upon which Wang insisted, an attempt by Wang to provide himself with an important political weapon with which to continue his political war against the Chungking Government.

The terms on which Japan is willing to negotiate peace with Wang were regarded here as representing considerable concessions on her former demands, particularly regarding the agreement to withdraw her troops from the Yangtze and Pearl River areas and to the nationalization of China's railways.

Special Sphere Blocked

Wang was said to have blocked Japan's proposal that a special Japanese sphere of influence be established in the Shanghai-Hangchow-Nanking area by refusing to grant political privileges. However, it is believed here that Wang will make special concessions to Japan in that area.

The above programme is understood to have been agreed upon between Wang and the Japanese army in Nanking on December 20. Wang is expected to confer with the leaders of the Peiping and Nanking régimes about January 15 preliminary to the establishment of a central régime under the "Kuomintang" banner. Formal peace negotiations with Japan will then begin, it is understood.

The Premier, Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, reported to the throne today on developments in the establishment of a new "Central Government" in China.

Meanwhile, the press gave prominence to the impending establishment of the new Central Government, and speculated on its final form.

Agreement Welcomed

The "Asahi Shimbun" said that the termination of the China Affair might be sought along the lines of the Konoye statement in order that the new Chinese Government might be an independent one and not a puppet government.

The "Asahi" said that the Chungking Government "dreads" the establishment of the new "Central Government" under Mr. Wang Ching-wei, ousted member of the Kuomintang. The Chungking Government would like to see the proposed new Government degenerate into a puppet, as that would give them a plausible pretext for keeping up their resistance against Japan. The journal said.

The "Miyako Shimbun" demanded that the Government reveal whether the principles of the Konoye statement had been amplified by the Government decision to accept the terms of the Wang Ching-wei, representatives now in Tokyo.

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Cabinet Crisis in Japan Looms

War Minister Suggests Premier Resign to Meet Increasing Opposition

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

The Japanese political situation has grown more tense following a reported demand by the Minister of War, General Shunroku Hata, to the Prime Minister, General N. Abe, to resign.

After conferring with leading generals during the week-end, General Hata, according to the "Kokumin Shimbun," bluntly explained in detail to the Premier yesterday the Army's reasons for deciding that the "settlement of the China Incident" should not be utilized as an excuse for prolonging the life of the Cabinet.

The War Minister is said to have urged the Prime Minister to quit office in view of the strong opposition to him throughout the nation.

The Premier was non-committal, but the "Kokumin Shimbun" declares that if he fails to take the advice, the War Minister is likely to express his views more frankly.

The fact that the Prime Minister continues to ignore the growing hostility among the majority of members of the Lower House, and shows determination to face the Diet session, has increased the opposition, which has now spread to higher political circles.

Many Conferences

Statesmen have been active in conference throughout the day. After the Cabinet session this morning, at which deliberation of the political crisis was side-stepped, the Premier, General Nobuyki Abe, had half-an-hour's conversation with the War Minister, General Shunroku Hata.

According to the "Asahi Shimbun," the War Minister holds the key to the situation—which is whether and when he will express to the Prime Minister "the general will of the army." Meanwhile, the Premier evidently intends to carry on.

This afternoon General Abe went to the Palace and had an audience with the Emperor, reporting on domestic, foreign and administrative affairs.

Later, General Abe discussed the political situation for an hour with the Lord Privy Seal, who is the most important figure in cabinet-making.—Reuter.

Policy Explained

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

An explanation of the domestic political situation was given Gen. Shunroku Hata, Minister of War, by Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, Premier, today. They held a 30-minute conference after a meeting of the Cabinet this morning.

Clarification of the Government's stand was asked by Gen. Hata after he reported to the Premier on the concensus of opinion in army circles regarding the current political situation. The War Minister exchanged views with Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi and Gen. Gen Sugiyama, Supreme War Counsellors, on this subject yesterday.

At the Cabinet meeting today Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained the progress of negotiations with the United States and with the Soviet Union. All Cabinet members attended the meeting.

Party Heads to Meet

Political quarters here predicted today that the Premier, Gen. Abe, would limit his discussion to the disposal of China affairs at a meeting with the leaders of five political parties. The meeting was expected to be held tomorrow, these sources said.

A number of officials in governmental circles were believed to have urged General Abe to take advantage of the opportunity and discuss the domestic political situation and seek a reaffirmation of the political leaders' support of the Abe administration.

General Abe, however, was understood to be anxious to dispose of all affairs relating to the basic policies surrounding the establishment of the new Central Government of China at the earliest possible time.

That the Premier was just as anxious as anyone to remove the uncertainties resulting from the anti-administration campaign launched by 250 members of the House of Representatives was shown, political sources said, by the number of conferences he had held the past few days.—Domei.

Moscow-Berlin Air Service

Moscow, Jan. 9.

A Soviet plane left Moscow yesterday on the first trial flight of the new Moscow-Berlin air service, according to the Moscow radio. A German plane, it is said, will make a test flight on January 12, and the regular service will begin on January 21, via Minsk, Koenigsberg and Danzig.—Reuter.

French Soldiers Killed In Train Smash

Paris, Jan. 9.

Seven soldiers, travelling home on leave, were killed in a train accident near Orly on Saturday, it was revealed today. The injured totalled nineteen. A French war communique says there is nothing of importance to report.—Reuter.

Germany Stops War Material Going To Finland; Berlin Reticent

Italian Planes in Crates Reported Detained And Sent Back; Scandinavian Attitude Told

Brussels, Jan. 9.

A large quantity of war material destined for Finland has been stopped in transit by Germany, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Belga Agency. At first sight the material seems to have originated from Italy. So far, German circles have given no political or legal justification for this seizure.—Reuter.

Hitler Confers on Issue

Amsterdam, Jan. 9.

Herr Hitler is back in Berlin after his Christmas holidays, and has begun conversations with political and military chiefs. According to the "Telegraaf," the most urgent business is Germany's attitude towards Sweden and the Finnish war. Concrete developments are expected in this connection shortly.—Reuter.

Berlin Refuses Answer

Berlin, Jan. 9.

An authoritative source here last night refused to answer the specific question whether Germany has held up shipments of Italian planes to Finland "as a general principle" that Germany reserves the right to halt such shipments of arms across her territory. Unconfirmed reports said crates containing Italian planes were held here and returned to Italy.—United Press.

Stockholm, Jan. 9.

Groups of volunteers, including undergraduates, are leaving Sweden almost daily for Finland. A skiing course for volunteers who are not proficient skiers has been organized, while the training of dog sleigh teams for the Arctic front is under consideration by the volunteers recruiting bureau.

Scandinavia's attitude towards the Finnish-Soviet conflict is vigorously defended today in the "Afterposten" and "Tidens Tegn," two of the most influential newspapers in Norway. Commenting on the German press campaign against northern countries, the "Tidens Tegn" writes: "We do not want 'Lebensraum (living space) to end outside our own borders, but we also do not wish to be the Lebensraum of other countries. We simply know that the fall of Finland will be a menace to ourselves. It is, therefore, necessary to do everything to prevent a Russian attack against its full objectives. This action is not directed against Germany, unless Germany has a real but secret pact with Russia to collaborate in the occupation of the northern countries. We refuse to believe this. We know that Great Britain is not threatening our integrity and independence."—Reuter.

British Soldiers, Sailors and Fliers to Get Extra Rations When on Leave

Rationing Will Prevent Waste, Make Full Use Of Shipping Space and Ensure Distribution

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 9.

Soldiers, sailors and airmen on leave in England will have much larger ration allowances than civilians who are entitled to twelve ounces of sugar, four ounces of bacon and ham, and four ounces of butter a week whereas members of the forces on leave may have 21, fourteen and seven ounces respectively of these commodities.

Mr. A. J. Lennox-Boyd, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, disclosed today that from January 15 the Food Ministry will buy all fat stock, including pigs, which are sent for slaughter throughout Britain.

Four reasons are given by the Ministry of Food for the introduction of rationing of certain commodities, which began in Britain yesterday. The reasons are:

1. Rationing prevents waste of food. "We must not ask our sailors to bring unnecessary food cargoes at the risk of their lives," says the Ministry.
2. Rationing increases the war effort. "Reduction of food purchases abroad releases ships bringing other imports."
3. Rationing divides supplies equally; and
4. Rationing prevents uncertainty. "Properly regarded," the Ministry of Food goes on, "the system is not a privation but a convenience. With quantities assured and alternatives available, the diet of the nation will lose nothing in food values, while the relief of shipping will free it for cargoes vital to victory."

Had the public needed a stimulus to the cheerful acceptance of the plan, it is pointed out, it was found in the plea of Mr. W. S. Morrison, the Food Minister, that "we should not ask seafaring men to add to the risks they are taking every hour with such fine courage by bringing us an excess of food."—Reuter.

Japanese Squadrons Heavily Bomb Chinese in Kwangsi

Communications Along Yunnan Railway Said to Have Been Badly Damaged; Yangtze Guerillas Repulsed

JAPANESE naval airplanes inflicted heavy losses on troop concentrations and damaged barracks, military trucks and other objectives on January 7 and 8 at Kunlunkwan, Sulungssu, Chiutang, Patang, Tangpachsu and Chuhsu, south-west of Pinyan in Kwangsi, the headquarters of the Japanese China Sea Fleet announced in a communique released yesterday afternoon.

The naval air force co-operated with infantry in the vicinity of Pinyang. Weathering severe anti-aircraft fire one squadron of naval planes raided Tsienkiang in central Kwangsi on Monday. Positions and bases, including several large buildings, were razed, the statement said.

In Central China warships on the Yangtze bombarded Chinese troops and positions at Fengshoupu, near Tienkiachen; Hsiayupan, south-east of Hsiangkowchen; and Paifuki, in eastern Hupeh.

Naval aircraft operating in North China on January 7, raided Aoshankai and the eastern coast of Tsimohsien in Shantung, damaging military establishments, the announcement concluded.

Communications Disrupted

Hongkong, Jan. 9.

Incessant bombings of strategic points in Central and South China by Japanese army and navy aeroplanes seriously disrupted movements of munitions to the Chinese front lines, reports from Chungking today claimed.

The supply department of the National Military Council was said to be planning urgent measures to meet the situation. One of the principal matters discussed at the recent session of the council, the reports said, was ways and means to protect and improve supply lines as well as to adjust transportation of munitions to front-line troops.

Destruction of important sections of the Yunnan Railway in daily raids forced suspension of service, and despite desperate efforts being made by the Chinese to rush repairs it could not be foreseen when trains would run on effective schedules, according to the reports.

Importation of materials for Chungking by way of Indo-China was said to have been halted. Chungking authorities, the reports claimed, requested the French Ambassador, M. Henri Cosme, to protest to Japan against bombing of the Yunnan-Indo-China Railway.—Domei.

Border Towns Attacked

Kunming, Jan. 9.

Thirty-nine Japanese aeroplanes, according to Chinese reports, yesterday bombed Laofantchai and Lahati, situated about 40 and 70 kilometres respectively from the French Indo-China border. The extent of damage is not known.—Reuter.

Honan Cities Bombed

A Japanese Army Air Base, Jan. 9.

Giving a finishing touch to the Japanese counter-attack against the so-called Chinese "winter offensive," Japanese army planes bombed large concentrations of Chinese troops at Hwashan and Sintien, 50 kilometres south-west of Singyang, in Honan province yesterday.

Another Japanese army air unit co-operated with land forces in the Luchow district in central Anhwei province on Sunday and Monday, attacking Chinese troops in the vicinity of Luan.—Domei.

Raiders Over Suiyuan

A Japanese Army Air Base in North China, Jan. 9.

Ranging far over the desert of north-western Suiyuan in a cold north wind, two large squadrons of Japanese army aircraft carried out a surprise raid yesterday afternoon on the headquarters base of Gen. Fu Tso-yi at Wuyuan.

All the military establishments there were subjected to heavy bombardment and demolished. All the planes returned unscathed.—Domei.

No Major Developments

Chungking, Jan. 9.

No major developments have occurred on any front except for some fighting west of Chaochow and north of Swatow, it is revealed here.

Artillery exchanges across the Han River at Chienchiang, west of Hankow, are also reported, while in south Hopei Chinese troops are said to have reached the outskirts of Taming.

On the highway south of Nanning, Chinese troops, it is reported, continue to attack Japanese communications between Nanning and Yamchow.

In northern Kiangsi, Chinese troops are said to be attacking Fengsin, north-west of Nanchang.—Reuter.

Yangtze Guerillas Repulsed

Japanese forces operating along the lower Yangtze achieved successful results during the past month in repulsing Chinese troops on the border of the third war zone while at the same time carrying on mopping-up drives within the area, Japanese military authorities here stated on Monday.

Outstanding was the Japanese success in thwarting a Chinese attempt to cut off communication on the Yangtze around Tsingyang in Anhwei, they said. Operations north-west of Tsingyang on the south bank of the Yangtze resulted in the complete defeat of a large Chinese army, which left about 10,000 slain, a Japanese army spokesman claimed.

In sectors north of the Yangtze Japanese forces were active north of Kaoyu in Kiangsu and around guerilla bases south of Tzulaichiao, Kuhochi, and Minkwang, along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Red Base Attacked

South of the Yangtze a base of the new Communist Fourth Army at Niukiangli, north of Kintan, and several other guerilla bases north of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway were attacked during December.

In these engagements the Japanese fought more than 100,000 regulars and guerillas, whose losses totalled 12,181, according to figures of dead left on battlefields after their retreats, Japanese asserted. Prisoners taken by the Japanese numbered 629. Among the booty were 12 heavy and 42 light machine guns, 1,422 rifles and a large assortment of other arms and ammunition.

Japanese casualties were announced as 500 killed.

British Liner Beats Off U-Boat

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 9.

The British liner Highland Patriot, 14,000 tons, which arrived here yesterday, is reported to have been attacked by an U-boat in the course of her voyage from Europe.

Three torpedoes were fired at the liner, but all missed. The submarine then came to the surface and fired repeatedly but fruitlessly at the liner. The Highland Patriot replied with gunfire and the fight lasted two hours. Finally, the submarine made off.

A Portuguese passenger is reported to be dead aboard the liner.—Reuter.

French Honours for British Generals

Generals Gort and Ironside Invested with Grand Cross

London, Jan. 9.

General Marie Gustave Gamelin, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in France, yesterday invested General Viscount Gort, the British Commander-in-Chief, and General Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The ceremony was witnessed by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who is at present on a visit to the British Expeditionary Force.—Reuter.

Investiture Described

Paris, Jan. 8.

The ceremony of investiture took place "somewhere on the French front," a Havas correspondent in the lines reported tonight. "It was a magnificent ceremony," he said, attended by Mr. Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, who is visiting the war zone once again.

"Mr. Churchill arrived accompanied by General Sir Edmund Ironside and General Gamelin was accompanied by his Chief of Staff, General George. All of them first were guests at a simple luncheon given by General Viscount Gort. "Then a special detachment of British and French soldiers who already have distinguished themselves in active service was drawn up as an honour guard.

"Mr. Churchill, together with his son Randolph, looked on while General Gamelin awarded the two British leaders their newly-won awards, the highest that France can give them. The unostentatious but imposing ceremony was followed by important conversations between the Allied generals and Mr. Churchill, who was to stay the night with Viscount Gort," the Havas correspondent concluded.—Havas.

High Commissioner Sees P.I. Defences

Fort Corregidor Inspected During Tour

Manila, Jan. 9.

Mr. Francis B. Sayre, U.S. High Commissioner for the Philippines, left for the Corregidor Fortress at the mouth of Manila Bay today to complete a personal inspection tour of all American defences in the Philippines.

He was accompanied by his wife and aides. The trip marks the final step in his recent tour which took him to the southern islands following a conference with Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, Consul-General at Shanghai, and Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, last month at Baguio. Mr. Sayre also conferred with Mr. Edwin Neville, U.S. Minister to Siam. Last week-end he talked with Mr. Charles R. Cameron, American Consul-Genearl at Tokyo.

Corregidor is the heaviest fortified U.S. base in the Orient. Equipped with enough supplies and munitions to withstand a six months siege, Corregidor has been strictly barred to all visitors since the outbreak of the European war. There have been persistent reports that the rock fortress recently has been undergoing extensive improvement.—United Press.

Consul Exonerated in Shipping Case

Hawaiian Official Blames Japanese Company

Honolulu, Jan. 9.

The Customs Collector for Hawaii, Mr. Walter Doyle, today expressed sincere regret over a local newspaper article which reported that certain diplomatic courtesies had been suspended against Mr. Binjiro Kuko, Acting Japanese Consul, as a result of failure to manifest a shipment of goods consigned to the Japanese War Office.

Mr. Doyle said that Mr. Kuko was in no way responsible for the failure of the N.Y.K. Line to manifest 64 boxes of scrap metal, tin foil, food and other articles aboard the liner Kamakuro Maru.

Last week, Mr. Doyle fined the N.Y.K. Line and the captain of the Kamakura Maru U.S.$2,000 each for failure to observe proper procedure in regard to the shipment.—United Press.

British Trans-Atlantic Air Service

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 9.

The British Overseas Airways Corporation is sending a technical expert to the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, in anticipation of the opening of a trans-Atlantic air service in June from Britain.

The 1940 service will be maintained by giant flying-boats, and fast land machines will be substituted in 1941. A weekly service from both ends will be operated, the plans are advanced for an increase of the service when more machines become available.—Reuter.

New Regime Not to Be "Puppet"

Dr. Chu Ming-yi Speaks Out in Article in Tokyo "Japan Review"

Tokyo, Jan. 8.

Writing in the widely-read "Nippon Hyoron" ("Japan Review") Dr. Chu Min-yi, described as the right-hand man of Wang Ching-wei, gave Japanese readers a lengthy and frank "lesson" on the mistakes and "injustices" of Japan's policy towards China.

The article is seen as an indication that the Japanese authorities have recently adopted a more liberal attitude towards all written comments on the China affair, for Dr. Chu's plain speaking would certainly not have gone past the censors had it been uttered a few months ago.

The history of the past few years, especially since the Manchuria Incident, shows, according to Dr. Chu, that Japan has been "fascinated by the idea of displaying armed force."

Japan, he says, has been mistakenly attempting to find a solution to her economic problems through pressure against China by political and military force.

Aggression Unnecessary

"Should Japan have pondered on her geographical position and that of China, she ought to have refrained from planning to carry out an act of aggression against China by European and American methods," he declares.

Elsewhere, he states that Japan has been a decisive factor in influencing the Chinese to hold imperialism in abhorrence.

The object of the Japanese plan backed by military force was to put into practice the slogan "Industry for Japan and Agriculture for China," Dr. Chu continues. But, he protests, there is no reason why any country should remain an agricultural state forever.

"The mission of the Kuomintang," Dr. Chu goes on, "is to carry out the economic construction of the country, economic co-operation will end in a one-sided monopoly.

"China means to resist political or military pressure brought to bear upon her," he says. "On the other hand she will be only too glad to respond to any suggestion for establishment of peace."

Warning Against Injustices

Mr. Wang Ching-wei's right hand man further warns the Japanese authorities that there are still strong "injustices" being committed in the Japanese-occupied part of China. He cites as an example the alleged monopolistic Central China Development Co., a semi-official Japanese organization, in which, he complains, it is virtually impossible for Chinese to participate.

"Sino-Japanese economic co-operation," Dr. Chu warns, "must be based on the principle of equality. Capital, labour, and technique are the three essential factors thereanent. We can never consent to the impairment of our territorial and administrative integrity for the sake of economic co-operation."—Havas.

National Government in Eire Now Possible

New Emergency Law to Be Tested in Supreme Court

Dublin, Jan. 9.

It is officially announced that the President, Dr. Douglas Hyde, has decided, after consultation with the Council of State, to refer to the Supreme Court the question whether the Offences Against the State Bill, empowering the Government to intern people on suspicion, is repugnant to the Constitution.

The President has nominated six additional members to sit on the Council, which is purely a consultative body. They mostly belong to the party of Mr. William Cosgrave, leader of the Opposition.

Some see in this an indication of closer political co-operation between Government and Opposition parties, and some quarters even suggest that it may foreshadow a National Government, with the object of overcoming present difficulties.—Reuters.

New Concession Curfew Passes Required

All curfew passes issued by the authorities of the French Concession in 1937, 1938 and 1939, will lose their validity on January 31, 1940.

New passes may be obtained by applying to the French Police Headquarters, 22, Route Stanislas Chevalier, in the "Service des Notes et Renseignements" offices. Applications must be accompanied by two passport photographs (4 cm. by 4 cm.) and must be presented personally by the applicants from 8 a.m. to noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The fee for the new passes has been fixed at $2.

Canadian Red Cross Donating $100,000

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Ottawa, Jan. 9.

The Canadian Red Cross has authorized the donation of $100,000 to the British Red Cross Fund, initiated by the Lord Mayor of London. A further sum of $50,000 is donated to relief work in Finland. Large quantities of medical requisites, clothing and other supplies are being provided for both Finnish and Polish refugees.—Reuter.

Security Minister on Civil Defence

Sir John Anderson Appeals For More Volunteers

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 8.

Reviewing civil defence measures in a speech at Glasgow today, Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, said householders' steel shelters and other forms of domestic shelters provided protection for more than 11,000,000 people in vulnerable areas.

Stating that the general policy of black-outs must remain, he declared it would be folly to sacrifice one of our most important weapons of defence."

Appealing for more volunteer workers everywhere, Sir John Anderson added that when the testing time came, he had no fear "we will find that we have made excessive precautions for it." He was, however, much more concerned lest their preparations were found, after all, to be not enough to meet the heavy strain they would be called upon to bear.—Reuter.

New Central China Regime will Recognize Manchoukuo

(Continued from page 7)

The "Kokumin Shimbun" expressed pleasure at the report that the Government had decided on a basic policy toward the proposed new Government, but deprecated efforts to give a new term to the Abe Cabinet by taking advantage of the establishment of the Government in China.—United Press.

Washington Watching

Washington, Jan. 9.

The United States will naturally follow all phases of Japan's reported plan to establish a new "Central Government" in China under Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, told the press yesterday.

United States' information on this subject is based chiefly on press reports, he said. The United States lacks full information on all the implications of the reported Japanese move, he declared. Mr. Hull stated that he was unable to comment under such circumstances.

Neither Japan nor any other source has officially informed the United States of the plan, Mr. Hull revealed. He announced that he had discussed with the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, over the week-end general subjects in which both countries were interested, but the question of the proposed Wang Ching-wei Government plan had not been discussed. He did not attempt to reach a decision on any matter in his conversation with the Japanese Ambassador, he declared.—United Press.

A "Turning Point"

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

Although overshadowed by the growingly serious Cabinet crisis, which virtually all newspapers feature, the "Japan Times" this morning comments on the Cabinet's approval of the understanding with Mr. Wang Ching-wei regarding the forthcoming organization of a new régime in China.

"Perhaps it is merely a single step," the newspaper says in regard to the proposed new régime, "toward a solution of the situation in East Asia, though of far-reaching significance and marking a turning point in the China Incident ..... It will undoubtedly offer a new criterion whereby the relations between Japan and other Powers in China may be measured and duly adjusted."

"Still more important," the "Japan Times" adds, "is that the fundamental basis for Sino-Japanese economic co-operation must be fixed before the new administration is actually formed."—Reuter.

Officials Return

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

Their work completed with the action taken at the emergency session of the Cabinet yesterday, representatives of Japanese military authorities in China were scheduled to leave Tokyo by air today for Nanking.

The Cabinet yesterday approved policies relating to the inauguration of the new Central Government of China.

The representatives of the Japanese authorities in China arrived in Tokyo on Thursday to report to Government authorities on the trend of affairs in China and the results of a series of conferences with Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who will be the central figure of the new Government.—Domei.

N. China Regime Independent

Peiping, Jan. 9.

The Japanese spokesman here today characterized as "correct in principle" reports published locally that North China will have a special status under the proposed Central Government.

Reuter learns the new régime in North China will be similar to the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, which existed before hostilities broke out. The administrative area, it is said, will include Hopei, Shantung, Shansi and the three special municipalities of Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao.

The new régime, it is stated, will have the power to conduct direct diplomatic negotiations.

If local indications are correct, the position of the new local régime will not be a great change from the present "Provisional Government."—Reuter.

Britons Plead Guilty To Traffic Charges

Both defendants in traffic cases which came before Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Registrar in H. M. Police Court yesterday, pleaded guilty in writing and were fined two shillings each. In both cases, the defendants, Mr. F. W. Clifton and Mr. G. M. Horey, did not appear in court.

Mrs. Roosevelt Supports Chinese Boy

Washington, Jan. 9.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, yesterday revealed that she was contributing towards the support of one Chinese orphan in China and that she had also adopted a Finnish boy of nine living in France. Mrs. Roosevelt made this disclosure at a press conference yesterday in reply to questions by newspapermen. She said that she was making the contributions to aid the two boys through the "International Save Children Fund."—United Press.

Bomb Outrage in Londonderry

London, Jan. 9.

A bomb was thrown last night at the headquarters of the special constabularly in Londonderry city, which was shaken with a terrific explosion. All windows in the front of the building were smashed, but nobody was injured. About a dozen special constables were in the building at the time.—Reuter.

Doctor with Chinese Dies After Accident

Finger Cut in Operation Leads to Poisoning

Chungking, Jan. 9.

Details of the death of Dr. Norman Bethune, a Canadian, in North Shansi, and his activities as a volunteer physician with the Chinese army, have just been disclosed by official sources here.

Dr. Bethune, who came from Montreal, died on November 13, after he had developed blood-poisoning when he cut his finger while performing an operation on a wounded Chinese guerilla.

Despite all efforts to save his life the doctor, who was known among Chinese as "the benefactor of the guerillas," drew his last breath amid a group of colleagues in a guerilla district behind Japanese lines in North Shansi.

Just before his death, Dr. Bethune was planning to leave China and conduct a lecture tour and fund raising campaign in the United States, to aid medical relief for Chinese forces in Shansi.

Dr. Bethune saw service in the world war and was among the Canadian volunteers for medical work in Spain. He came to China in the summer of 1937, soon after the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

He operated on an average of 130 patients a month, sometimes performing ten to 15 operations daily.

From April to July, 1939, he performed 315 operations, walked 500 miles, established 13 first-aid dressing stations, organized two medical units, conducted a series of technical lectures and formed a model hospital.—Reuter.

Finns Take Rich Booty Prisoners

(Continued from page 7)

Finnish warplanes played an important role in the Raate fighting, destroying Soviet positions and harassing enemy troops and convoys.

The remarkable feature of the encounters was that in all the odds were approximately ten to one against the Finns. For this reason, the consequences of the defeat will be sorely felt by the Russians in lowered morale among the soldiers themselves, in loss of military prestige throughout the world and particularly in the increased morale of their opponents.

On the material side, the Red Army lost one division which it is hard to replace with transports in the poor condition they are now. This means that the Finns will be able to withdraw a part of their forces from this section of the front to rush them to other points, the Havas correspondent concluded.—Havas.

Moscow Says "Nothing Important"

Moscow, Jan. 9.

A Russian war communique issued yesterday reported that "nothing important" occurred on the Finnish Front during the day.

At Ukhta, Petrozavodsk and Repola, the communique said, scouting patrols were active. Scouts were also active on the Karelian Isthmus where there was some rifle and machine-gun fire and Red artillery units battered the Finnish lines. Owing to unfavourable weather conditions, the Red Air Force was confined to reconnoitering yesterday, the report said.—United Press.

Russians Resume Attacks

Helsinki, Jan. 9.

Russian forces resumed their short, sharp attacks against various points in the Karelian Isthmus and north of Lake Ladoga today after heavily bombarding the Finnish lines.

The Red attacks were apparently without result apart from the steadily increasing casualty lists.

Finnish troops penetrated far behind the Soviet lines extending from Leningrad along the Murmansk Railway, it was reported.—United Press.

British Canton Consul Coming to Shanghai

Canton, Jan. 9.

Mr. Gerald F. Tyrrell, British Consul at Canton since 1937, will leave for Hongkong on January 11, en route to Shanghai accompanied by his wife. Mr. Tyrrell will take up a new post at the British Embassy.—Reuter.

French Repulse German Patrols at Front

Nazis Concentrating Guns Near Belgium, Holland

Paris, Jan. 9.

German efforts to break through French outposts with patrol action resulted in complete failure last night, the 255th War Office communique said today. "Enemy patrols were repulsed by our fire throughout the night at various points," the communique said.

Despite indications that the Nazis were launching varied prepartions, best informed observers here insisted that they had not seen any signs which suggested immediate action by the Reich in any direction.—United Uress.

German Artillery Moved

London, Jan. 9.

A new German Army headquarters has been established at Recklinghausen, near the Belgian-Holland frontiers, the "Daily Telegraph" Amsterdam correspondent reported today.

Heavy artillery position have been prepared near the Netherlands' frontier, particularly in the wedge of German territory toward southern Holland in the Kleve district, from where it would be possible for heavy caliber guns to bombard Utrecht, the "Daily Telegraph" said. — United Press.

German Communique

Berlin, Jan. 9.

There has been more lively artillery fire and reconnaisance activity on both sides of the Western Front, according to the official German News Agency. Enemy artillery, it adds, bombarded the Perl and upper Perl regions and also a wide valley north-east of Ritzingen.—Reuter.

Mr. Chamberlain Sums Up War Effort

(Continued from page 7)

He then described the prodigious seals upon which the mobilization of human resources in Britain is being continued. Conscripts mobilized since the institution of compulsory military service and those who may be called up immediately by simple proclamation amount to between 2,500,000 and 2,750,000 men, he said.

Dealing with passive defence, the Prime Minister admitted that the regulations cause some bother to the population, but stressed that not a single one of them was unnecessary. "I consider that the risk of air raids is not over, or even that it has diminished," he said. "I am certain that we should make a capital mistake if we were to reverse the policy we followed."

"We must not think that because this war has not so far taken the form it took in 1914 that we can carry on our lives as if we were still at peace," he said. "We have got to do without a lot of things we shall want very much."—Havas.

Victoria and Albert Museum Open

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 9.

A further example of the modifications of wartime restrictions which experience has justified is contained in an announcement that some of the galleries of the Victoria and Albert Museum are reopening to the public. The library of the museum has been open to readers since November 13. While nearly all of the most valuable works of art in the museum have either been removed to places of greater safety or otherwise protected, a considerable number of others remain, which can be displayed in relatively safe parts of the building.—Reuter.

German Officers May Organise Red Army

Rome, Jan. 9.

The rumour that 20 German staff officers have left for Soviet Russia to reorganize the Red Army was reported today by the "Corriere della Serra."—Havas.

Manchus Hope for Trade Treaty with Russia

Prospects Bright If Talks Over Border Succeed

Changchun, Jan. 9.

"A commercial treaty between Manchoukuo and Russia will be considered if the border conference goes well and a system which solves disputes on all the frontiers can be established," Gen. Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, declared yesterday after a meeting of the State Council.

"Readjustment of relations between Manchoukuo and Russia is most desirable.

"In view of the results of the last meeting the border demarcation conference now going on at Harbin is expected to proceed favourably.

"It is cause for gratification from the viewpoint of the establishment of a new order in East Asia that the movement for creating a central government of China will soon reach successful fruition. Manchoukuo will follow the policy of Japan in dealing with the movement for establishing the new régime.

"In line with the development of domestic industry and economic organization we must elevate the living standard of our people. The Government will make every effort to execute effective policies for that purpose."—Domei.

Bolivian Cabinet Falls

La Paz, Bolivia, Jan. 9.

The Cabinet resigned today to give the President, General Carlos Quintanilla, a free hand to reorganize the Government after the Ministers of Education and Finance, Bernardo Navajas Trigo and Fernando V. Poumont respectively, had resigned.—United Press.

Mr. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education of the Chinese National Government, arrived in Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow, on Monday afternoon from Kunming, and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by over 10,000 students from various schools and by provincial government representatives, says a Chinese message to the "Shun Pao." Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government, was host to Mr. Chen at a dinner party the same evening. The Minister will remain in Kweiyang to continue his investigation of educational institutions before returning to Chungking.

Japanese Ex-Envoy to Italy Passed Over

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

Mr. Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy, was placed on the waiting list today. Decision to wait before naming him to another diplomatic post was reached at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday.

With Lieut.-General Hiroshi Oshima, former Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Shiratori was active in attempting to bring about a military alliance between Japan, Italy and Germany. Lieut.-General Oshima resigned his post and returned to Tokyo last autumn. Both Mr. Shiratori and Lieut.-General Oshima have advocated a tripartite military alliance in articles in Japanese newspapers since their return to Japan.—Domei.

Al Capone Released From Hospital

Baltimore, Jan. 9.

Al Capone, one-time Chicago gang chief, was released from Union Memorial Hospital Monday and went immediately to his new home, a duplex cottage here in Baltimore, it was learned today. Capone had been at the hospital for more than a month undergoing treatment for partial paralysis, affecting muscular motion but not sensation. He came here immediately after his release from the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa.—United Press.

HAS YOUR BABY A COLD

The first step in curing a cold is to remove all intestinal congestion. This can be done most effectively for infants and children by giving a dose of Baby's Own Tablets. These tablets dispel constipation, allay feverishness, relieve discomfort, restore appetite and assist speedy recovery.

Originated by a medical child specialist, Baby's Own Tablets are absolutely safe for the youngest infant as they contain no harmful ingredient; they are taken by children wihout fuss because of their pleasant taste. Obtainable at chemists,

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FROM DAY TO DAY

A DAUGHTER was born to Catherine (Mrs. F. W. Toler), daughter of Mr. O. M. Green, on December 4, 1939, at Virginia Water.

NANKING'S population totaled 576,347 persons at the end of 1939, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday. This represents an increase of 7,308 persons compared with the population at the end of November, 1939.

BUD Flanagan produces a stuffed rabbit in the "Crazy Gang" show at the Palladium, London. The rabbit was killed by a German bomb in the Shetlands, and has been presented to Bud by the owner of the land on which it was killed.

Two performances of "Life for the Tzar," grand opera in five acts by M. Glinka, will be given by Russian players at the Russian Club Theatre, 1053 Avenue Foch, today and tomorrow at 9 p.m., the symphony orchestra will be under the leadership of Maestro H. Margolinsky.

THE Rev. Alex. Baxter, of the London Mission, is to be the leader of the meeting to be held this evening at 5.30 in Bubbling Well Chapel in connection with the World's Evangelical Alliance Week of Prayer, when the subject for meditation will be "The Distracted World: Nations and their Rulers." Tomorrow evening the subject will be "Missions," with the Rev. E. S. Yu as leader.

ON behalf of the Turkish Government and people, the President of Turkey, M. Ismet Ineunu, on Monday, wired Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the Chinese National Government, thanking the latter for his message of sympathy concerning the huge loss of lives and property caused by the recent earthquake in Anatolia, says a Chungking Chinese message to the "Chinese American Daily News."

AN average of 203 persons a day visited the Japanese Science Library on Szechuen Road during December, the "Tairiku Shimpo," local Japanese daily, reported yesterday. This was an increase of 34 persons a day compared with April, 1939. During the first 27 days in December 5,481 persons visited the library. Of this number 3,383 were Chinese; 2,016 Japanese and 82 foreigners.

A MESSAGE thanking the Chinese Government for its cordial welcome during its visit to Chungking recently, was sent on Monday from Rangoon by the Burmese goodwill mission to China, says the "Chinese American Daily News." The message urged the newly-established Sino-Burmese Cultural Association to work for the objectives which it has set for itself, in order to promote the welfare of Asia and the world.

MR. Chang Chi, member of the Central Government and Chairman of the National Soldiers' Comfort Association, at a public reception given in his honour in Chungking on Monday, declared that the more one toured the war areas, the more one became convinced that China would achieve her final victory over Japan, says the "Chinese American Daily News." Mr. Chang has just completed an extensive tour of inspection of the North-West Provinces.

A GENERAL discussion on the problem of constitutionalism in China and the right of women suffrage was sponsored under the joint auspices of seven Chinese women organizations in Kunming on December 20, 1939, and on January 7, says a belated Chinese message to the "Sin Wan Pao." The discussions dealt with: "Origin of Women's Political Movement and Its Development," "How Should Women Promote Constitutionalism in China," and "Relations Between National Resistance and Constitutionalism."

THE programme for the Fourteenth Sunday Symphony Concert to be given in the Lyceum Theatre on Sunday, January 14, at 5.15 p.m. is as follows:—

Choral in C minor ..... Bach
Bouble-Concerto for Violin and 'Cello with Orchestra ..... Brahms
Allegro
Andante
Vivace non troppo
Soloists: Prof. A. Foa
E. Winkler
Symphony No. 3 in E flat minor, "Eroica" ..... Beethoven
Allegro con brio
Adagio assai: Marcia Funebre
Scherzo: Allegro vivace
Finale: Allegro molto (Variazioni)
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

THE Queen's Restaurant, 205 Nanking Road, which formally opens its doors to the general public tomorrow, was host on Monday evening to the local press and foreign correspondents at a Japanese dinner. Sukiyaki, as prepared in Japan and cooked on tables, was the main dish, to be supplemented by tai and prawns, prepared only as Japanese chefs can. The premises are divided into three sections—on the main floor one does not remove one's shoes, and people sit at tables, but upstairs in private dining rooms, the usual Japanese courtesies are observed. A bar and cocktail lounge afford modern touches as well.

SIR William Reid, a former acting Governor of Assam, and Lady Reid, who had lived quietly at Durford Wood, for about 12 years, taking little part in social activities, though they had many friends, were found shot in a wood near their house. Their pet dog was crouching near the bodies. It had kept foodless vigil for nearly 48 hours. A 12-bore sporting gun was found beside them. Lady Reid had a wound in the left side of her face. Sir William had been shot through the heart. According to a close friend, Sir William had been very worried lately about the war, and had said that he feared Bolshevism would spread all over Europe.

BOOKINGS are now being taken up for the Concert at the British Women's Association on Thursday, which should be well worth attending, considering the fine array of artistes due to take part in the programme. Professor A. Wittenberg, talented violinist, Mrs. J. McNeill, well known pianist, Mr. G. Bonavita, Italian tenor of international repute, Miss Margaret Sinclair, newly-returned from Hollywood with a delightful soprano voice, and Miss Winifred Allan, contralto, well-known to Shanghai audiences, will all combine in providing an excellent early evening's entertainment. Reservations may be made for tea and concert by telephoning the B.W.A. Secretary 10220, or tickets for concert only may be obtained at the door.

Official Statement On Phillips Attack

Chinese Official Admits Arrest of Three Men But Japanese Officers Deny

A senior official of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau at 11-13 Jessfield Road informed Chief Inspector J. A. McFarlane of the S.M.P., in charge of Bubbling Well Station, that three men who attempted to assassinate Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips on January 6 had been arrested by the Chung Kuo Kuomintang and were being detained at the sub-station in Tsu Ka Koo Village and advised the S. M. P. officer that any further inquiries should be made at the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters at 94 Jessfield Road, it was officially announced by the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday.

The full text of the announcement follows:—

In view of the numerous enquiries that have been received in connection with the recent attempt on the life of the Secretary and Commissioner-General and in regard to the arrests which are thought to have been made in connection with this attempt, it is considered desirable to issue the following summary based on police reports:

At about 8.50 a.m. on January 6, 1940, Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, was proceeding east along Avenue Haig in his motor-car, which was driven by his private chauffeur, and when about 100 yards west of Route Ferguson at a point immediately outside the Clove Garden Amusement Resort, one of two public rickshaws which were waiting on the north side of the road dashed across the road in front of the oncoming car. This caused the car to slow down and then the other rickshaw was pushed by its puller into the back mudguard and bumper of the car, and this caused the chauffeur to bring the car to a standstill. The puller of the second rickshaw was seen to pull out a Mauser from beneath his jacket and open fire. A number of shots were fired, eight of which hit the motor car on the left side, and the Arms Identification Section later discovered that at least three pistols were used. Neither Mr. Phillips nor the chauffeur was wounded, and on Mr. Phillips' instructions the chauffeur immediately drove away from the scene to Bubbling Well Police Station, the car only having stopped for a fraction of a minute.

Newspaper Coolie Eyewitness

A party of police was despatched to the scene, where one named Ngo Wu Zang, a newspaper delivery coolie, was located. This man stated he witnessed the crime and saw a male Chinese who was standing on the north footpath kneel down, produce a Mauser pistol and fire several shots at the car. As the car disappeared, two other male Chinese joined this man and all three ran east along Avenue Haig. A Chinese Detective Sergeant, who was making enquiries in the vicinity, ascertained from an employee of the Sin Sin Gambling House, which is located near the scene in the Tsu Ka Zah Village, that he had been informed by another employee of the same gambling house, that three male Chinese had been arrested by members of the Special Service Corps of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang, Anti-Comintern, National Salvation Army, in a straw hut at the rear of the gambling house and taken to a Sub-Station nearby. These three men were arrested in the act of discarding their clothing and each man was in possession of a Mauser pistol.

On receipt of this information the Chief Inspector in charge of Bubbling Well Police Station, immediately obtained an interview with a senior official of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, at 11-13 Jessfield Road, and conveyed to him the information in possession of the S.M. Police, requesting him to verify same. This official made several telephone calls and then informed the Chief Inspector that three men had been arrested by the Chung Kuo Kuomintang, Anti-Comintern, National Salvation Army in possession of pistols and were detained at the Sub-Station located in Tsu Ka Koo Village, and advised that any further enquiries should be made at the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters at 94 Jessfield Road.

Rickshaw Coolies Kidnapped

At 9.45 a.m. on January 6, two rickshaw coolies came to Bubbling Well Police Station, followed by another coolie at 11 a.m., and reported that at about 6 a.m. they were plying for hire with their rickshaw at various places in the Western District, when each was approached by a male Chinese who asked to be pulled to a lane on Jessfield Road, opposite the Yoong Ching Li. Here they were met by a number of armed men and were forced to exchange clothing with three of them and were then taken to a nearby teashop and detained there by two men armed with Mauser pistols. Shortly after 9 a.m. they were released and told that they would find their rickshaws on a piece of waste ground at the rear of the teashop. Not finding the rickshaws they reported the case to Bubbling Well Police Station.

Three rickshaws had been found by the Police, abandoned at the scene of the crime, and on these three coolies being shown these they identified them as their rickshaws.

During the afternoon of January 6, Mayor Fu Siao-en called on Mr. Phillips to express his sympathy and congratulations on his escape, and informed Mr. Phillips that he had received information by telephone during the morning from the Shanghai Special Municipality Police that the men concerned had been arrested.

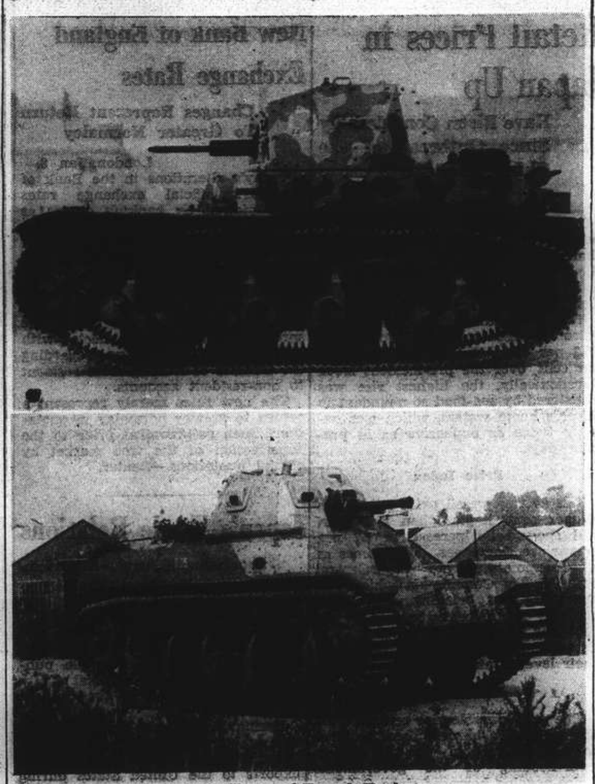
During January 6 and 7 the Special Deputy Commissioner and Headquarters Crime Branch made repeated requests for the handing over of these three prisoners at Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, Bridge House, and at 12.30 p.m. on January 7, Crime Branch Headquarters were informed by Major Hayashi and Major Fugino that no arrests had been made in connection with this case.

French Official Gives Money to Red Cross

Hankow, Jan. 9.

M. Louis Renaud, French Consul-General here, has donated $500 to the Japanese Red Cross Society, it was announced here today. The donation will be used to comfort wounded and ill soldiers.

M. Renaud has been transferred to Hongkong and will leave Hankow by plane on January 17.—Domei.



Two Types of French Tanks

France possesses a varied fleet of tanks, two types of which are shown here. Above, one of the small fast types, first built in 1935, and now seeing war service for the first time. Below, one of the larger Renault types, sturdy and squat and heavily armed to withstand heavy wear and tear.

Gauss Named for Australian Post

American Consul-General In Shanghai to Be First Minister to Canberra

Washington, Jan. 9.

Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, United States Consul-General at Shanghai, was nominated the first United States Minister to Australia by President Roosevelt last night, after the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between Australia and the United States.

Mr. Gauss is 53 years of age and is one of the oldest members of the Foreign Service Corps in point of service. He began his career in 1907 when he was named Deputy Consul-General at Shanghai. Mr. Gauss was made Consul-General at Shanghai December 5, 1935, and has served in that capacity since.—United Press.

Greatly Pleased

"I am greatly pleased and much honoured to receive the nomination as the first United States Minister to Australia," Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, American-Consul General in Shanghai, told the "North-China Daily News" shortly after he had learned that he had been nominated for the post of American Minister to Canberra by President Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday. Mr. Gauss said that he had received no official news of his nomination and that the only reports he had seen were press dispatches.

"I have always had the greatest interest in this Pacific nation, one of the great commonwealths of the British Empire," said Mr. Gauss. "There has always been a strong bond of friendship between Australia and the United States and I shall do what I can to strengthen these cordial relations between the two countries. Of course, I shall be sorry to leave Shanghai where I have many friends among the Foreign, American and Chinese communities, this regret is only natural but it is tempered by the fact that I will be going to the land down under."

President Roosevelt's nomination of Mr. Gauss for the important post of Minister to Australia must be confirmed by the United States Senate before it is official. This confirmation, however, is merely a matter of routine legislation. Until the Senate confirms his appointment Mr. Gauss will not receive official notification of his promotion. He has no idea who will be chosen as his successor, although some circles here predict that Mr. Frank Lockhart, former Counsellor to the American Embassy in Peiping, will receive the appointment as U. S. Consul-General here. It will be recalled that Mr. Lockhart was acting Consul-General in Shanghai during the recent visit of Mr. Gauss to Manila.

May Go Home

Mr. Gauss has no idea as to when he will leave Shanghai to take up his new post in Canberra. He pointed out that it may be necessary for him to visit the United States before going to Australia in order to arrange for his staff. It is fairly certain that none of the American Consular staff now serving in Shanghai will be transferred with Mr. Gauss as it has not been the custom of the State Department to transfer personnel with each department head.

The nominee for the appointment as Minister to Australia has served in the diplomatic service since 1906 and first came to China in 1907. Mr. Gauss has never been to Australia and is eagerly looking forward to a visit to the country. During his career he has served several years in Washington and for a year was Counsellor to the Embassy and Consul-General in Paris. This is his fourth term of duty in China. During his China service he has been Counsellor to the Embassy and Charge d'Affaires in Peiping and Counsellor to the Embassy and Consul-General in Shanghai.

Mr. Clarence E. Gauss

WEDDING

Meynell-Weeks

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on January 2 of Miss Elizabeth Mary Kathleen Weeks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Weeks, of Shanghai, and Surgeon-Lieut. Joseph Francis Meynell, R.N.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell gave the bride away and the best man was Surg. Lt. W. Forrest. Following the wedding many friends of the bride and groom attended a reception held on the groom's ship.

Surg. Lt. Meynell is the son of the late Dr. Meynell and Mrs. Meynell of Manchester, England.

The Rev. W. H. S. Chapman officiated.

Anti-Tuberculosis Assoc.

The Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association acknowledges with thanks the following donations, sale of seals, etc. received from December 16 to 31, 1939.

Donations:

Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai	$ 250.00
Dr. Edwin C. Lobenstine	200.00
Anonymous	56.00
J. Turner, Madame J. de Lebre e Lima $50.00 each	100.00
Karl Huhn	25.00
St. Peter's Church	20.00
Messrs. Liu Tuan Fang, Fan Chien Sheng, Miss Frances Alliston $10.00 each	30.00
Anonymous	15.00
Meng Hung Ying	5.00
Donation to Seals Campaign:	
Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Chen	100.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	26.00
Hillaly and David	25.00
Ma Ling Canned Goods Co.	30.00
Agfa China Co., Kwang Wha Petroleum Co. $10.00 each	20.00
Sale of Seals and Membership Dues:	
P. S. Page and Chinese and Foreign Members of Public Health Department, S.M.C.	637.00
T. C. Pan	200.00
H. V. Stokely	64.00
Wheelock & Co., China Soap Co. Ltd. $60.00 each	120.00
Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Schmid, National Carbon Co., York Shirpley Co., American Development Corpn., China X-Ray Co., Agft China Co. $40.00 each	240.00
Scandinavian Womens Assn., Anonymous $50.00 each	100.00
China Metal Works, Chu Nieh School, Nu-Enamel, Nanyang Model Middle School, Associated Merchandising Corpn. $12.00	60.00
Ilbert & Co., Misses Albenta Lilian and Jeannette, and Master Ronald Quon, Intl. Business Machines Corpn., Bianchi, $10.00 each	40.00
Commercial Pacific Cable Co., Baptist Union Middle School, M. P. San & Co., Kwangtung High School, Golden Dragon Rug Co., Chiu Ta Salt Refining Co., China Industrial Laboratory $4.00 each	28.00
Aurora College for Women	52.60
Western District Public School	43.72
Students of Nan Yang Girl Middle School	52.00
Park Hotel, Christian Union Middle School $20.00 each	40.00
Shanghai College of Commerce	30.00
Yuin Tsoong Girls High School	28.32
Calco China Agency, $24.00, Hun Kee Photo $20.00, Chen Yin Middle School $22.92, Chung Kuo Middle School $16.36, Mary Fitch School $18.22, Loretto School $23.00, Kung Chin Iron Works, Kwang Hwa University, Institute Technique, Cathay Hotel $8.00 each, Shanghai Girls High School $16.00, Yo So School, $10.36, National Accounting School $21.00, Miss Carrie Y. Yu $2.00, Besant School $1.60, Wai Kiu Girls School, $4.08, Chekiang Middle School $2.00, Lui Chung Tang $2.00, Mr. Chang Lin Hsiang $10.00, Mr. Chu Yung Nien $10.00	235.54
	CN$2,843.18
Mrs. Hennen Jennings	US$ 10.00
Mrs. F. A. Keep	25.00
Mrs. Stokes Halkett	25.00
	US$ 60.00

A TOTAL of 562 blocks of buildings were under construction in the International Settlement last month, according to the monthly report of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Admiral Heads Japan's Navy League

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

Nomination of Fleet Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi as patron of the Navy League, a private organization which promotes interest in maritime affairs, was announced today. The league was organized in 1917 and has more than 260,000 members.

The organization publishes a magazine, sponsors lectures, motion picture shows, exhibits and courses on maritime subjects in its effort to make the people of Japan sea-minded.—Domei.

Tokyo Ship Firms Watch Treaty Talk

Increased Traffic Across Pacific May Be Harmed By American Action

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

Although still holding high hopes that a state of non-treaty between the United States and Japan would not be allowed to occur, Japanese shipping interests today were studying means of minimizing the blow to Japanese shipping if the worst comes to the worst.

With 17 days remaining before the 1911 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the two countries expires, shipping men were watching closely the efforts of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Foreign Minister, to reach an understanding with American authorities on the treaty question.

The importance of shipping between Japan and the United States, it was pointed out, had increased since the outbreak of the European war because of the danger of travelling through European waters.

As a result, most of the major Japanese shipping lines, including the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, Daido Kisen Kaisha, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha and Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, depend on the greater portion of their freight receipts on shipping to and from America.

U.S. Assurance Welcomed

The statement in Washington that there would be no discrimination against Japanese merchandise or shipping in case the present treaty was now renewed, revised or a new one signed was welcome news in shipping circles.

Nevertheless, concern over the possibility of a state of non-treaty was not dissolved with the announcement. It was pointed out that the announcement was a type of a promise that could be altered at any moment by the American Government.

Methods of offsetting shipping operations under discriminative treatment were being studied not only by shipping interests but also by the Ministry of Communications of the Government. One method under discussion is the transfer of Japanese ships on the North American run to other routes. Another is the transfer of Japanese goods to foreign vessels at Panama and at ports in other countries.—Domei.

Negotiations Progress

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

Negotiations in Washington for a *modus vivendi* to replace the abrogated commercial treaty, which expires on January 26, were "making comparatively fair progress," Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Foreign Minister, told the Cabinet today.

The Foreign Minister reported on the recent talks between Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, and Mr. K. Horinouchi, Japanese Ambassador to Washington.

Admiral Nomura reaffirmed that discrimination against Japanese products would not occur should a non-treaty period exist after the expiration of the present treaty.

"But what Japan wants is not such a state of uncertainly, but the establishment of normal and lasting trade relations," he told the Cabinet.—United Press.

Shanghai Y.W.C.A.

Shanghai Y.W.C.A. and International Branch acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—

H. Cleland	$10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Klovikorn	10.00
Mrs. Eggleton	10.00
Mrs. D. Damsgaard	10.00
W. A. Styles	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Le Fevre	50.00
J. C. Williams	20.00
Auto Palace	25.00
H. F. Baker	5.00
Dr. M. C. Balfour	50.00
W. J. Tucker	10.00
Olivier-Chine	100.00
A. Sadoc	50.00
Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Campbell	10.00
J.M.A.	25.00
Frank C. Munn	25.00

Blustering Wind Brings Weather Change

Spring Days Give Way to Invigorating Cold

Although the weather experts, in their forecasts, prophesied that Shanghai would experience a cold spell, yesterday, the sudden drop in temperature took most of the city's population by surprise. This was solely due to the fact that for the past week or so they had been coddled by a warm sun and balmy breezes, more typical of the merry month of May than January. And so when the change came, in spite of the warning of the experts, they were not prepared for it.

It was not bitterly cold yesterday. It was pleasantly cold—there was something invigorating in the rush of a strong northerly wind about the ears. It made one step along blithely. After the initial shock of walking out of a warm home to be met by a cold blast, and the first few steps towards the office, during which time the body accustomed itself to the elements, there was pleasure in continuing the journey.

The minimum temperature reading taken at Siccawei yesterday was 43.5. This was, in fact, 3.2 degrees higher than the minimum on Monday when the afternoon was made most pleasant by the sun's warm rays. The maximum reading, however, showed a drop. This was one of 12.2 degrees (59.7 on Monday and 47.5 yesterday), and the cause of the fall was a blustering north-easterly wind and an overcast sky, through which the sun had no chance to shine in all its glory.

The same conditions as those which prevailed yesterday are forecast for today—an overcast sky and a north easterly wind. In addition, there is a promise of drizzle which, if it materializes, will not make conditions as enjoyable as they were yesterday.

A strange thing about yesterday's weather was the fact that although the temperature in the daytime was much lower than on the three previous days, the evening reading was higher. On Sunday when there was a maximum of 59.2, the minimum was 37, and on Saturday when a maximum of 69.8 was reached the minimum was 38.1.

Finnish Red Cross.

Contributions received:

Previously acknowledged	Ch.$ 605.00
The Danish Association in Shanghai	6045.00
Edith M. Adlam	20.00
Total amount received to-date	Ch.$6670.00

Murderer of Waiter In Court

Chang Hsueh-heng, an extortioner suspect, was brought before the First Special District Court yesterday charged with murder in connection with the stabbing of a restaurant waiter which occurred on Monday afternoon in Soochow Road. Chang confessed to the crime but judgment was reserved pending the inquest.

It was alleged in court that Chang recently went to the Tung Sheng Lao Restaurant in Shanse Road together with several friends for dinner. He had a dispute with Fu Ab-bin, a waiter of the establishment. When Fu left his restaurant on an errand, Chang waylaid him and stabbed him with a knife and the victim collapsed dead. Chang was arrested a few hours later at his place in North Shanse Road.

New Council Member Co-Opted to Seat

Mr. R. T. McDonnell Succeeds Mr. J. W. Carney

Mr. R. T. McDonnell has been co-opted for the remainder of the Municipal year to the vacant seat on the Shanghai Municipal Council created by the resignation of Mr. J. W. Carney, in accordance with the provisions of Article XX of the Land Regulations.

Mr. McDonnell will also take Mr. Carney's place on the following Council Committees: Works Committee, Staff Committee, Public Utilities Committee and Health Committee.

Mr. McDonnell was for two years a member of Council of the British Concession at Tientsin.

Thursdays! invite your friends to Curry Luncheon in the Cathay Restaurant
the favourite resort of discriminating people

TEL. 30785 DOUMER
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW!
at 2.30, 5, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
GARY COOPER
GEORGE RAFT in
"SOULS AT SEA"
40 cts., 60 cts. and 85 cts. incl. Tax.

ASTOR
NOW PLAYING!
3 Shows Daily!
at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.00 p.m.
The Greatest Chinese Historical Triumph!
VIOLET KOO, MEI-HSI in
"KUH NAN NIAN"
Directed by S. K. CHANG.
(Stall) 60 cts. (Bal.) 80 cts., $1.10

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA at the LYCEUM THEATRE
Sun. Jan. 10 at 5.15 p.m.
14th Symphony Concert
BACH
BRAHMS
BEETHOVEN
CHORAL in C minor
DOUBLE-CONCERTO
Violin and Cello with Orchestra
Soloists: Prof. A. FOA, E. WINKLER
SYMPHONY No. 3 "Eroica"
Conductor: Maestro MARIO PACI
The Public is hereby notified that for the Season seats may be reserved in advance, for series of minimum 8 successive Concerts against payment in full at the time of Booking.

Opening To-morrow
Finest Japanese Sukiyaki Restaurant
Queen 皇后飯店
205 NANKING ROAD (NEXT TO SHANGHAI POWER CO.)
Excellent Japanese Food
Comfort—Service—Moderate Prices
Chicken and Beef Sukiyaki—Offhand Tempura
(Japanese fried fish)
SODA FOUNTAIN—CONFECTIONERY—BAR
Private Rooms for the Family Available
Also Japanese Rooms

ROXY TEL 50727
TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
If engaged please dial 60199
SCREEN'S GREATEST SHOW OF SHOWS!
Stars of stage and screen! Glorious girls! Song hits galore! Two years to make! M-G-M's Greatest Achievement!
IN GLORIOUS TECHNICOLOR!

WIZARD OF OZ
JUDY GARLAND, FRANK MORGAN, RAY BOLGER, BERT LAHR, JACK HALEY, Billie BURKE, Margaret HAMILTON, Charley GRAPEWIN and The MUNCHKINS
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
HEAR JUDY SING: Over the Rainbow • Ding, Dong The Witch Is Dead many other hits you'll love!
Directed by VICTOR FLEMING · Produced by MERVYN LeROY
NEXT CHANGE!
Sensation that made a million women laugh at themselves... and a million men gasp in amazement at what they never guessed before!

Norma SHEARER, Joan CRAWFORD, Rosalind RUSSELL in THE WOMEN
Mary BOLAND · Paulette GODDARD · Phyllis POVAH · Joan FONTAINE · Virginia WEIDLER · Lucile WATSON
Screen Play by Anita Loos & Jane Murfin
From the Play by CLARE BOOTH
By Arrangement with Max Gordon Plays & Pictures Corp.
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
GEORGE CUKOR · Hunt Stromberg
TOMORROW'S FASHIONS ON PARADE! Pageant of Hollywood's Investiture in the styles the world will wear in 1940—ALL IN TECHNICOLOR!
WATCH CLOSELY for opening date!

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4 1/16d.	$ 46.61
U.S. $100 @ 8	$1,250.00
Francs 363	$100
Yen 34 3/8	100
Guilders 15	100
Rupees 27 3/8	100
Pesos 16	100
Hongkong $33	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 5 1/16d.	$ 47.40
U.S. $100 @ 8 1/16	$1,203.00
London—demand, $1=	6 1/16d.
4 months' sight credits	5 15/16d.
6 months' sight credits	5 13/16d.
6 months' sight docts	5 13/16d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $8 1/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $8 1/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $8 1/16

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling 4 3/32d.	U.S. $8
Hongkong/London	1/22 3/32

WEI WAH DISCOUNT

Wei Wah $1,035	C.N.$1,000

Netherlands Trading Society

Netherlands Guilders	Buying 15 1/2
Java Guilders	" 15 3/8
Netherlands Guilders	Selling 15
Java Guilders	" 14 7/8

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying	U.S.$100=$1,212.12	£1=$48.00
Selling	U.S.$100=$1,250.00	£1=$49.230

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 1.60=$1	Swiss Frs. 0.36=$1	
Tourist Lire 1.78		=$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 0.48 1/2=$1	Belgas 23.40=£1	

Hua Hsing Commercial Bank

Sterling	Selling Rate @ 6d.	per	H.H.$ 1
"	Buying " @ 6 1/32	"	H.H.$ 1
U.S. $	Selling " @ 9 1/16	"	H.H.$100
"	Buying " @ 10 1/4	"	H.H.$100

LOCAL DOLLAR (FAPI)

Selling Rate	@ 120	per	H.H.$100
Buying "	@ 125	"	H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest 5	Lowest	4 7/8
U.S. $	8 1/32		8
Yen	—		—

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash	SELLING	January	BUYING
£ T.T.	4 7/8	4 m/s. l.c.	b
$ T.T.	8	4 m/s. l.c.	8 1/16
Fcs. T.T.	357	4 m/s.	370
Rs. T.T.	27 1/16	15 d/s.	27 3/4

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	21 1/8	21 3/4
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34 3/4	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	60.07	—
Bombay offtake 50 bars.		

NEW YORK/LONDON CROSS RATES

New York closing Rate for Cash	3.98
Local sellers U.S.$ for Cash	3.94 3/4
Local buyers U.S.$ for Cash	3.95 1/4

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 4 3/32 sterling and 8 U.S.$.

The Interbank market opened with sellers for cash at 4 3/32 sterling and 8 1/16 U.S.$ and after the opening shewed a steady tone, mainly on small local selling, business being done at 5d. sterling and 8 1/16 U.S.$ at which rates there were good buyers. Later the market was easier and with minor recoveries sagged to the closing selling rates of:—

4 7/8	sterling	8	U.S.$ Cash
4 3/32	"	7 13/16	" Jan.
4 1/32	"	7 13/16	" Feb.

Yesterday's Rice Prices

Changshu, per shih (176 lb.)	$40.00
Sungkiang "	38.00
Siagon "	36.00

Foreign Exchanges

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

	Closing Jan. 8.		
Japan	60 5/8	London	1/5 31/32
New York	333	2 mths	
Shanghai	29	" (sellers)	1/5 31/32
Hongkong	83 3/4	" (buyers)	1/6 1/32
		Japan	
		" (sellers)	81 3/4
		" (buyers)	80 5/8

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	4 13/16d
Paris	176.50	Bombay	1/6 3/32
Berlin	—	Hongkong	1/3 *
Amsterdam	7.52	Singapore	2/4 7/32
Brussels	23.90	Yokohama	1/2 3/32
Madrid	39.00	" (buying)	1/2 1/16
Milan	77.00	Prague	—
Berne	17.85	Bangkok	1/10 1/16

*—Unofficial rates.

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.20	Montreal	87.930
Spain	9.95	Brazil	5.10
Holland	53.29	Japan	23.49
Paris	2.23 3/4	Shanghai	8.10
Brussels	16.77	Hungary	17.60
Italy	5.05	Rumania	0.73
S'zerland	22.43	Yugo Slavia	2.35
Sweden	23.82 1/2	Greece	0.73
Norway	22.72 1/2	Bulgaria	unq.
Denmark	19.32 1/2	Finland	1.95
London			3.95
" Demand			3.93 7/8
" Bankehs' 60 days bills			3.93 1/8
" Commercial 60 days bills			3.93 1/8
Buenos Aires, Paper			Unq.
" " Market Rate			22.50
Montreal on London			4.48 3/4

—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London: Jan. 8.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 5/8%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 5/8%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2 3/4%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3 1/4%

New York:

Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0 1/16%B 0 1/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0 1/8%B 0 1/8%A
Call Money	1%

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Jan. 8.

Commodities, generally, were quiet and featureless today.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 11 1/16 unch; sellers 11 3/4 unch. Feb. deliv. buyers 11 1/16 +1/2; sellers 11 3/4 unch.

Liverpool Cotton: Amer. Futures: Jan. 8.95 —9; Mar. 8.92 —9; May 8.89 —10; July 8.80 —10 Egyptian Futures: (Giza. F.G.F. No. 7) No. 2 Contract: Jan. 11.07 +5; Mar. 11.18 +7; May 11.28 +6; July 11.31 +4.

London Metals: Tin, Stand. Cash sellers £246 1/2 +3/4; 3 mths. deliv. sellers £245 1/2 +3/4. Tin, Straits, £271 1/4 +3/4. Antimony, China Regulus, c.i.f., per ton £76 to £80, nominal, unchanged. New York Metals:

Antimony, Chinese, in carload lots (25 tons), f.o.b. New York, duty paid. 16 1/2 cents per lb., unchanged.

Tin, Straits, c.i.f., New York (25 ton lots) 47 1/4 cents per pound, unchanged.

Copper, Electrolytic, first hand, 12 1/2 cents per lb., unchanged.—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

An easy tendency prevailed both in the Industrial & Rubber section in the morning and was rather prevalent at the opening of the afternoon session, many shares showing rather severe drops on yesterday's prices. However, during the latter part of the afternoon a decidedly firmer tone could be noticed, many buyers who waited to get in at the bottom made an active buying market at the close especially for Rubbers.

Official Averages

1940 High	1940 Low	Today's Averages	Change
239.17	105.32 General	224.06	— 3.02
395.68	95.55 Rubbers	366.39	—16.71

Total 960,698 shares, 144 bonds.

Business Done

S.M.C. 5% Debs.				5000	*81.50
S'hai Power 5 1/2% Debs.				5000	*88.50
1000	88.00				
†1000	88.50	2000	88.00		
I. I. Trust		500	12.90	1000	*13.00
1000	12.90	1000	12.80	500	12.70
1000	12.60	1000	12.50	500	12.40
500	12.50				
†500	12.40	500	12.50	3000	12.60
2000	12.70	500	12.80	500	12.70
S'hai Loan				500	15.40
†500	*15.30				
Yangtsze Finance		500	12.00	4000	12.10
500	*12.10	1500	12.00	500	*12.00
1500	11.90	500	11.80	500	11.90
500	11.70	500	11.50	500	11.60
1000	11.70	500	11.60		
†1000	11.70	1000	11.60	500	*11.80
1500	11.80				
Intasco				500	9.00
China Realty		1500	10.20	8500	10.10
1000	*10.10	1000	10.00	2000	9.90
1000	9.80	500	9.60	1000	9.70
500	9.80	500	9.75	4500	9.70
500	*9.70	2000	9.65	7000	9.70
1000	9.60	500	*9.60		
†1000	9.65	500	*9.65	1500	9.70
1500	9.75	1500	9.80	500	9.90
500	*9.80	3000	9.90	500	10.00
1000	*10.00				
S'hai Land		500	*15.00	500	*14.80
500	14.80	1000	14.70	500	14.80
3500	*14.80	500	*15.00	500	15.00
1500	14.90	500	14.80	500	14.70
500	14.80	3000	14.60		
†1000	14.70	500	14.80	1000	14.90
2000	14.80				
New Engineering		200	22.00	200	*22.00
100	21.75	100	*21.50	600	21.75
1900	21.50	700	*21.50	500	21.25
S'hai Dock				220	227.00
†220	227.00				
Wheelock		1000	77.00	200	76.00
300	75.50	300	75.00		
†500	76.00	100	76.50		
C. G. Omnibus		500	24.25	200	24.00
†300	24.00				
S'hai Telephone		100	*23.00	100	*22.50
100	22.50				
†400	22.75				
Tram (Bearer)	£1			100	47.00
100	*46.75	100	46.50	100	46.00
200	45.50				
†100	*45.75				
S. W. W. "A"				34	830.00
Metals		500	*19.20	100	19.30
300	19.10	900	19.20	100	19.30
700	19.10	2300	19.07	100	19.90
300	19.00				
†300	19.00				
Kaiping				400	48.50
Lumber				500	40.00
†100	40.00				
S'hai Exploration		1000	9.00	500	18.90
500	8.95	500	9.00	500	*9.00
1000	8.95				
S'hai Power "Pref"				200	127.00
20	126.75	60	127.00		
†70	127.00				
Ewo Mills (Ord)		2100	30.50	500	*30.50
300	30.40	100	30.30	1400	30.50
600	30.40	500	*30.40	200	*30.50
500	30.40	400	*30.40	200	30.50
300	30.40	1000	30.30	100	*30.30
100	30.40	400	30.30	100	30.20
†800	30.20	100	*30.30	800	30.20
600	30.30	300	30.50	400	30.60
200	30.50	1000	*30.60		
S'hai Cotton				100	161.00
Anglo Dutch		300	24.00	500	24.00
100	23.75	500	23.00		
†200	23.00				
Anglo Java		100	46.00	400	46.00
100	*46.50	100	*46.25	800	46.25
500	46.00	1000	45.50	400	*46.00
200	46.00	200	*45.75	100	45.50
200	45.75				
†1600	45.75	300	46.00	100	45.75
300	46.00	100	46.25	100	*46.00
300	46.25	100	46.00	100	*46.25
200	46.25				
Ayer Tawan		1500	8.20	1500	8.00
Batu Anam		3000	2.45	1000	2.40
1000	2.45	1000	2.40	1000	2.45
3000	2.35	2000	2.30	1000	2.20
†2000	2.20	1000	2.25	3000	*2.22 1/2
1000	2.30	1000	2.32 1/2	1000	2.35
Bute		1000	10.80	1500	10.50
†500	10.70				
Chemor		1000	*3.60	12000	3.60
1000	3.62 1/2	1000	3.55	1000	3.50
†1000	3.52 1/2	1000	3.57 1/2	1000	3.55
1000	3.57 1/2	1000	3.50	1000	3.45
Cheng		1000	1.52	4000	1.50
1000	1.46	7000	1.48	7000	*1.50
5000	1.50	5000	1.52	3000	1.54
5000	*1.54	4000	1.56	6000	1.54
2000	1.56	1000	1.54	4000	*1.52
7000	1.52	5000	1.50	1000	*1.50
1000	1.50	2000	1.48	2000	*1.44
†2000	*1.46	4000	1.46	5000	*1.50
1000	1.48	3000	*1.46	1000	1.46
7000	1.48	7000	1.50	2000	1.48
4000	1.50	4000	1.48	7000	*1.50
2000	1.50	1000	*1.40	1000	1.50
Consolidated		1000	10.00	3500	10.10
500	9.80				
†500	9.80	500	*9.80	500	9.90
500	10.00	1000	10.10		
Dominion		500	14.20	500	14.10
1500	14.00	500	13.80		
†1000	13.90	500	*13.90	500	14.00
500	14.20				
Java Consolidated				1000	6.25
2000	6.30	3000	6.25	1000	6.20
1000	6.10	1000	*6.10	2000	6.00
†4000	6.00	1000	6.10	1000	6.25
1000	6.20	3000	6.25	1000	6.30
6000	6.25				
Kroewoek		4000	3.65	2000	*3.60
5000	3.60	4000	3.55	4000	3.50
5000	3.40	2300	3.45	1000	3.40
†7000	3.45	3000	*3.45	10000	3.55
2000	3.50	1000	*3.52 1/2	3000	3.55
Langkat		100	*29.50	200	29.00
100	29.25	200	29.00		
†100	28.75	300	29.00	200	*29.25
100	29.00				
Padang		3000	*3.65	1000	3.65
1000	3.60	1000	3.50		
†2000	3.40	4000	3.50		
Permata		1000	*2.42 1/2	2000	2.42 1/2
3000	2.40				
†2000	2.40				
Repah		2000	2.10	2000	*2.05
7000	2.10	1000	2.05	12000	2.00
†1000	1.98	2000	2.05	2000	2.10
1000	2.05	3000	2.10	1000	*2.10
Rubber Trust		1000	10.00	1500	9.90
500	10.00	5000	9.90	1000	9.60
4000	9.80				
†500	9.85	1500	9.90	500	9.95
500	10.00	500	10.20	1000	10.10
2500	10.20	500	10.40	1000	10.20
Semambu		2000	2.50	1000	*2.50
1000	2.45	5000	2.25		
†1000	2.32 1/2	2000	2.30		
Senawang		2000	2.65	1000	2.70
2000	*2.65	6000	2.65	1000	2.57 1/2
4000	2.55	2000	2.50	1000	*2.50
1000	2.45	1000	2.50	3000	2.42 1/2
1000	2.40	1000	2.30	1000	2.35
3000	2.45	2000	2.37 1/2	1000	2.42 1/2
2000	2.40	1000	2.35	1000	2.40
3000	2.35	1000	2.30		
†3000	2.40	1000	2.42 1/2	2000	2.45
4000	2.47 1/2	2000	2.50	4000	2.55
5000	*2.60	1000	2.65	1000	2.60
2000	2.62 1/2	1000	2.65		
Kelantan		3000	*1.58	12000	1.58
10000	1.56	15000	1.58	2000	*1.58
5000	1.60	5000	1.62	5000	1.60
2000	1.62	1000	*1.62	16000	1.60
1000	*1.62	1000	1.60	4000	*1.60
3000	1.58	3000	1.60	10000	1.56
2000	1.54	15000	1.52	3000	1.52
14000	1.50	2000	1.52	2000	1.50
1000	1.52	3000	1.50		
†4000	1.50	2000	1.48	9000	1.50
2000	*1.50	9000	1.54	1000	*1.52
4000	1.54	8000	1.56		
Pahang		1000	*8.00	1000	7.80
†1000	*7.50	1000	7.60		
Seremban		3000	3.35	1000	3.30
1000	3.20	1000	3.15	1000	3.10
†2000	3.15	1000	3.20		
Sumatra				200	33.50
Sungala				500	9.90
Tanah Merah		1000	4.75	1000	4.70
1000	*4.65	1000	4.70	2000	*4.70
1000	*4.65	2000	4.65	1000	4.70
3000	4.65	2000	*4.65	1000	4.60
3000	4.50	1000	*4.50	1000	4.60
3000	4.35	1000	4.30	2000	*4.35
†3000	4.55	2000	4.60		
Tebong		5000	2.17 1/2	3000	2.20
5000	2.17 1/2	1000	*2.17 1/2	9000	2.20
2000	2.25	2000	2.20	2000	*2.22 1/2
1000	2.22 1/2	3000	2.25	1000	2.22 1/2
4000	*2.25	8000	2.25	3000	2.30
3000	2.25	3000	2.27 1/2	15000	2.25
1000	*2.25	6000	2.22	13000	2.20
2000	2.17 1/2	4000	2.20	4000	2.17 1/2
9000	2.20				
†1000	*2.20	3000	2.22 1/2	3000	2.25
1000	*2.27 1/2	3000	*2.30	2000	2.25
3000	2.30	5000	2.27 1/2	2000	2.30
4000	2.32 1/2	4000	2.35		
Ziangbe		200	34.00	300	*34.00
1000	33.50	100	33.00	200	32.50
200	32.75	100	32.50		
†100	32.75	100	33.50	100	34.00
Central Prop.				†40	280.00
S. & H. Wharf				900	21.50
New Eng. (Ord)	†700	21.25		300	21.50
Exploration	†2500	*9.00		7500	9.00

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Jan. 8.

Conditions on the London Stock Exchange today were initially hesitant owing to the recent political reshuffle, but the upward movement was quickly resumed under the lead of British gilt edged securities, which closed higher on a further influx of buying orders.

Indian Government issues encountered a demand, while Far Eastern stocks were notably outstanding.—Reuter.

	Jan. 5	8
War Loan 3 1/2% (Red.)	£95 1/2	96 1/2

JAPANESE BONDS

Japan 5% Stg. Loan 1907	53	54 1/2
Japan 6% Stg. Loan 1924	59	60 1/2
	Osaka, Jan. 9.	
Kogo 5%		Y.105.90

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Allied Ironfounders	14/6	14/3
Armstrong Stevens	6/-	6/-
Assoc. & Elec. Indus.	38/3	37/10 1/2
Austin Motors, ord.	16/1 1/2	16/6
Bristol Aeroplane	13/9	15/1 1/2
British American Tob.	95/7 1/2	97/6
Cable & W., new form	56 3/4	56 3/4
Cammell Laird, ord.	8/3	8/3
Courtaulds	37/-	37/3
Distillers	67/9	68/-
Dunlop Rubber	29/9	29/9
General Elec. (Eng.)	74/9	74/10 1/2
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	82/-	82/-
Hawker Siddeley Aircraft	14/4 1/2	15/-
Imp. Chem. Indus.	30/-	30/3
Imp. Tobacco	118/1 1/2	118/9
Leyland Motors	78/1 1/2*	78/9
Marks & Spencer "A" ord.	52/6	52/6
Pressed Steel, com.	15/4 1/2	15/6
Rolls-Royce	90/-	91/3
Smethwick Drop Forgings	13/6	13/6
Tate & Lyle	56/9	56/6
Turner & Newall	63/6	62/6
United Steel	22/3	22/1 1/2
Vickers, ord.	18/4 1/2	18/7 1/2
Woolworths	62/9	62/6

MISCELLANEOUS

Anglo Dutch	27/-	26/9
Rubber Pltn. Inv. Trust	34/6	34/6

MINES

Burma Corp.	11/9	11/6
Commonwealth Min.	Unq.	Unq.
Marsman Invests.	15/	15/-
Randfontein Ests.	37/6	37/6
Sub-Nigel	200/-	196/9
Tanami Gold Min.	3d.	3d.
Western Holdings	11/7 1/2	11/7 1/2

OILS

Anglo-Iranian	56/3	55/-
Burmah	62/6	61/10 1/2
Mexican Eagle	7/-	7/-
Shell 'Trans & Trad.	80/-	77/6XD

*—Corrected (Jan. 4th and 5th). XD—Ex Div.

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.

4 1/2% Gold Loan, 1898	£56	58
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	48	49
4 1/2% Anglo-French Loan	45	45
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	25 1/2	28
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	37	40
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	13	10
5% Honan Rly., 1905	15	15
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	17	17
5% " " (Ger. Is.)	16	16
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	14	14
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	18	16
5% T'sin-Pukow Rly. B.	14	14
5% " " G.	14	14
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	14	14
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	14	14
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	17	16
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/-	13/-
S'hai Waterworks "A"	12	12
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	8 3/4	8 3/4
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	84 1/2	85
" (Col. Reg.)	86 1/2	87
Mercantile Bank of India	11 5/8	11 3/4
Chinese Eng. & Min.	17/6	18/-
Chosen Corp.	6/6	6/6
Pekin Syndicate	1/6	1/6
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	22/6	22/6

U. S. Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Jan. 8.

The cotton market early moderately declined on lower Liverpool advices, liquidation and general selling. Later, prices rallied on trade and foreign buying and covering by shorts. Finally, the market closed steady on a better spot demand, with quotations ranging from unchanged to 6 points up.

Prices in the rubber market today opened higher on speculative buying, and later further advanced on better cables, prospects of an increased Malayan export tax and some outside buying. At the close, quotations ranged from 25 to 30 points up.

Wheat futures in Chicago today eased on professional selling on reports of more beneficial rains, liquidation and the quietness of export demand. At the final bell, losses of 5/8 to 3/4 cent were recorded.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
Jan.	11.23-23 +01		
Mar.	11.13-15 +02		
May	10.84-84 +03	Mar.	19.30-30 +30
July	10.49-50 +01	May	19.00-00 +28
July (N.C.)	10.71 N Unc.	July	18.68-72 +25
			B/A
Oct.	10.06-06 +06		
Dec.	10.00-00 +04		

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4	
Mar.	1.90-91 —1	Mar.	1.49-50 —1 1/2
	B/A		B/A
May	1.94-96 —1	May	1.49-49 1/2 —2 1/2
	B/A		B/A
Sept.	2.02-03 unc.	Sept.	1.50-51 —3
	B/A		B/A

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
May	103 1/8-103 —5/8	May	59-59 1/8 —1/8
July	100 3/8-100 1/2—3/4		

Winnipeg Wheat	New York Silk No. 1
May 86 3/4 Bid +1/8	Mar. 4.05-05 1/2 —1/2

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Paris Bourse

Paris, Jan. 8.

Heavy sales weighed on the Bourse shortly after the opening today, bringing most stocks down from yesterday's levels.

During the session the downward trend continued, with some shares losing heavily. Closing prices were around the day's lowest rates.—Havas.

Alma				†100	44.00
Samagaga	†2000	2.60		1000	2.55
Sungei Duri	†100	70.00		100	72.00
Kedah				†500	14.00
	ODD LOTS				
Power (Pref)		4	126.50	5	126.50
†1	126.50				
Kelantan				235	1.56
†125	1.54				
Anglo Dutch				50	25.00
S'hai Land		100	*15.00	100	14.50
100	15.10	200	*14.80	100	*14.60
200	*14.90	200	14.60	100	14.70
†100	*14.70	100	*14.80	200	14.60
I. I. Trust		100	13.00	100	*13.20
China Realty		100	10.20	200	*10.10
100	*10.00	200	*10.00	200	*9.85
300	9.90	100	9.80	400	*9.70
100	9.90	100	9.80	200	9.65
187	9.50	100	9.55	187	*9.50
10	9.65				
†100	9.85	200	15.60	300	*9.80
Chemor		300	3.72 1/2	350	3.40
Yangtsze Finance		200	*12.10	100	12.30
200	*11.90				
Bute				400	10.70
S'han Land				200	15.40
Metal				75	*18.80
Ayer Tawah		375	7.95	350	7.95
12	7.50	172	*8.00		
Tebong				500	2.32 1/2
Padang		400	3.62 1/2	400	7.75
500	3.37 1/2				
Auto Palace				50	16.00
Anglo Java				45	45.25
Tram (Bearer)	£1			50	45.00
†50	46.25				
Rubber Trust				100	9.90
Java Consolidated				500	5.95
Telephone				30	23.25
Seremban				150	3.12 1/2
Senawang				†400	*7.40
Dominion				†200	12.70
S'hai Dock				†19	226.00
Ewo Mills	†18	30.40		1	30.40
Cheng				†100	1.46
Kroewoek				†500	3.47 1/4
Exploration	†200	8.90		300	*8.95
53	8.90				
Tanah Merah	†500	4.50		18	4.50
Permata				†570	2.30
Kota	†61	6.95		61	6.95

†—Cash.
*—Direct Business.
†—Afternoon Business.

H. and S. Bank Final Dividend

The following telegram has been received by the local office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—Hongkong, 9-1-40:

Subject to audit H. & S.B.C. final dividend for the year will probably be £2-10s.-0d per share subject to deduction of Income Tax. Written off Bank Premises Account Hk.$300,000. Carried forward to next year about Hk.$3,411,000. Annual General Meeting will be held on February 28. Transfer Books closed from February 15 to February 28, both days inclusive.

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Jan. 8.

Stock prices on Wall Street today finished with mostly fractional gains, as the earlier uptrend lacked follow through.

Industrials moved slightly forward, while others ruled very narrow on slow trading.

Business and the political outlook continued to be quiet.

The turnover today amounted to 630,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	152.11	151.06	151.34	+0.15
20 Rails	32.41	32.12	32.18	—0.07
15 Utilities	26.33	26.16	26.36	+0.11
40 Bonds	—	—	90.43	+0.01
11 Commod.	—	—	63.15	+0.17

	Jan 6	8		Jan 6	8
Adams Exp	8 1/2	8 1/2	Jones & L	*63	*63 1/2
Al Lud	21	21	Kennecott	37 1/2	37 1/2
Alld Stores	8 1/2	8 1/2	Lak F & M	4 1/2	4 1/2
Allis Chal	39 1/2	40	Libbey O F	52 1/2	51 1/2
Alum Ld	*99	99	Lockheed	30 1/2	30 1/2
Amer Can	114 1/2	115 3/8	Loew's	35 7/8	36
Am Cyan B	33 1/2	33 1/2	Mack Trks	27 1/2	28 1/2
Am For Pr	2 1/2	2 3/8	Martin G	39 1/2	39 1/8
" $7 pfd	28	27 1/2	McK & R	*17	—
Am G & E	39 1/2

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Orient-San Francisco Line
via Honolulu
*KAMAKURA MARU ... Jan. 29
*from Kobe
ASAMA MARU ..... Feb. 17

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HEIAN MARU ..... Jan. 22
HIKAWA MARU ..... Feb. 9

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
SAKITO MARU ..... Jan. 30

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
KITANO MARU ..... Jan. 23
KAMO MARU ..... Feb. 19

European Mail Line
Naples, Marseilles and Liverpool
via Hongkong and Straits
*HAKOZAKI MARU .... Feb. 4
*Special call at Casablanca

Bombay and Calcutta Line
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta
*HARALDSVANG ..... Jan. 12
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
OKITU MARU ..... Jan. 24
*also calling at Bombay, Port Sudan, Port Said, Beyrouth and Haifa

Orient-South America Line
via San Francisco
From Kobe
ATAGO MARU ..... Jan. 23

For Japan
Kobe and Yokohama
SUWA MARU ..... Jan. 24

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General Passenger Agents, Cunard-White Star Line

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Next Departures:

Steamer:	From Shanghai:	Arrivals in Italy:
CONTE VERDE	Jan. 21	Feb. 16
CONTE BIANCAMANO	Feb. 24	Mar. 24
CONTE ROSSO	Mar. 9	Apr. 5
CONTE VERDE	Apr. 7	May 3

For Passage and Freight Accommodation please apply to

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Telephone 16665 26 The Bund Shanghai. Telegr. LLOYDIANO

DE LA RAMA LINE

NEW YORK SERVICE

Vessel	Sails N.Y.	Sails L.A.	Sails S.F.	Sails Manila	Sails H'kong.	Arr. S'hai
ms. DONA AURORA	—	—	—	—	Jan. 8	Jan. 11
ms. SORHOLT	Dec. 30	Jan. 19	Jan. 22	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 21
ms. REINHOLT	Jan. 27	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 19
ms. DONA ANICETA	Feb. 18	Mar. 11	Mar. 14	Apr. 6	Apr. 9	Apr. 12

ALL VESSELS CALL NEWPORT NEWS AND SAVANNAH

PORTLAND-ORIENT DIRECT SERVICE

Vessel	Sails P'land	Arri. S'hai	Sails S'hai	Arri. H'kong	Arri. Manila	Arri. S. F.
ms. AGRA	Jan. 6	Jan. 28	Feb. 1	Feb. 4	Feb. 9	Mar. 19
ms. CANTON	Jan. 27	Feb. 18	Feb. 20	Feb. 23	Feb. 27	Apr. 9

ALL VESSELS HAVE DEEP TANKS FOR OIL IN BULK

For freight and passage apply to:

DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP AGENCIES

51 Canton Road *General Agents* Telephone 15044

D. K. K.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

	Arrival.	Departure.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Jan. 8	Jan. 10 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Jan. 11	Jan. 13 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Jan. 14	Jan. 16 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Jan. 16	Jan. 18 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Jan. 19	Jan. 21 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Jan. 22	Jan. 24 at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE
(Freight only)
ss. HAKKA MARU ..... Jan. 13

For Passage and Freight apply to

DAIREN KISEN KAISHA

110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19648

WILHELMSEN LINES

Outwards

From Scandinavian and Continental ports

ms. TORRENS, left Lisbon Dec. 10, due Shanghai, Jan. 30

Homewards

For OSLO, GOTHENBURG, COPENHAGEN
Via Aden and Port Said

ms. TRITON loads Shanghai .. .. January 29

For Freight or Passage apply to

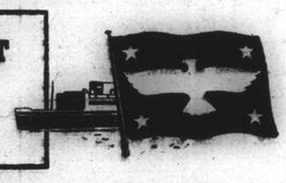
DODWELL & CO., LTD.

GENERAL AGENTS

17 Canton Road Telephone 11366

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

PRESIDENT LINER Sailings



TRANS-PACIFIC: Fortnightly service via Japan and Honolulu to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Leave Shanghai		Leave Shanghai	
PRES. COOLIDGE	Jan. 16	PRES. COOLIDGE	Mar. 12
PRES. TAFT	Feb. 2	PRES. TAFT	Mar. 25
PRES. CLEVELAND	Feb. 12	PRES. CLEVELAND	Apr. 8
PRES. PIERCE	Feb. 26	PRES. PIERCE	Apr. 22

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA:

Leave Shanghai		Leave Shanghai	
PRES. COOLIDGE	Feb. 26	PRES. COOLIDGE	June 19
PRES. COOLIDGE	Apr. 24	PRES. JIERCE	Aug. 1

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Information relating to sailings, ports of call, freight and passage rates will be gladly given on request to intending passengers and shippers.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents

21-23 French Bund Telephone 82020

MAERSK LINE

Homewards:

ms. HULDA MAERSK
Loading Jan. 14/15
ms. MARCHEN MAERSK
Loading Jan. 30/Feb. 1
ms. LEXA MAERSK
Loading Feb. 14/15

via Japan for LOS ANGELES and via Panama to NEW YORK and BOSTON direct. Also Philadelphia, Baltimore, Savannah, Norfolk and other Atlantic Coast Ports.

Outwards:

	arr. Shanghai
ms. VIGRID	Jan 12
ms. LEXA MAERSK	Jan. 12
ms. ANNA MAERSK	Jan. 24

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of Copenhagen

Next arrival from Scandinavia and Continental ports
Due Shanghai middle of February, 1940

Further particulars of arrivals and departures on application

Agency of

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VESSELS ARRIVING TO-DAY

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From **NEW YORK:** Dona Aurora, due 9 a.m. Holt's Wharf.

From **KEELUNG:** Hukuken Maru, due 9 a.m. O. S. K. Wharf.

DUE AT FUTURE DATES

All vessels are listed under their terminal part. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From LISBON

Torrens	10/12	30/1

From TRIESTE

Fusijama	21/11	15/1
C. Verde	21/12	17/1
Himalaya	21/12	7/2

From KARACHI

Fusijama	16/12	15/1
Sumatra	27/12	20/1

From SOERABAYA

Tjinegara	29/12	15/1

From MANILA

H. Maersk	8/1	14/1
P. Coolidge	10/1	15/1

From HONGKONG
See "China Ports" below

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Vigrid	10/10	12/1
L. Maersk	25/11	12/1
A. Maersk	9/12	24/1
Mokihana	—	10/2
Sophocles	24/12	14/2
Sorholt	30/12	21/2
Laura Maersk	10/1	25/2

From PANAMA

Sophocles	4/1	14/2

From LOS ANGELES

A. Maersk	30/12	24/1
Asama M.	1/1	10/2

From SEATTLE

Collingsworth	6/1	31/1

From PORTLAND

Agra	23/12	28/1

From HONOLULU

Asama M.	9/1	10/2

From KOBE

L. Maersk	7/1	12/1

From NAGASAKI

Shanghai M.	10/1	11/1

From KEELUNG

Tyosa M.	16/1	18/1

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN

Tegelberg	15/12	22/1

From MOMBASA

Tegelberg	2/1	22/1

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN

Hoten M.	9/1	11/1

From HONGKONG

Tjinegara	10/1	15/1

PASSENGER LISTS

DEPARTURES

Per Kaiping, for Chinwangtao: Mr. F. de Chermont Lisboa, Mr. Chang, Mr. Howell, Miss Ivashkoff, Miss M. D'Anjou, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. C. N. Chow, Miss T. Vereetchagine, Mrs. Lum, Mr. T. C. Sun, Mrs. L. S. Chow, Mr. C. C. Chu.

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1940 (2nd day of 12th moon)	SICCAWEI Jan. 8 16.00	21.00	Jan. 9 4.00	9 00
Barometer inches	30.11	30.18	30.26	30.36
at 32 F (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.17	+0.24	+0.27	+0.25
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	+0.12	+0.07	+0.15	+0.18
Wind (direction)	E	ENE	ENE	NE
" (miles per hour)	17.5	13.1	19.3	27.4
Temperature (Fahr.)	53.1°	45.1°	45.7°	45.9°
Humidity %	73	91	83	76
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	3	0	10	10
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report January 8	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.10	+0.08	30.33
Temp. Min. 40.2°Max. 59.°7	50.°0	+1.°9	38.°1
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	—	—	0.33

Time and Tide	10/1	11/1	12/1	13/1	14/1
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.08	17.09	17.10	17.11	17.12
Moon rises at Shanghai	6.58	7.39	8.16	8.51	9.24
Moon sets at Shanghai	17.58	18.53	19.46	20.39	21.31
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	10.35	11.19	11.54	12.45	13.20
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	16.06	16.38	17.10	17.40	5.46
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	12.39	13.08	13.45	14.26	14.59
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	7.52	8.00	7.68	7.27	7.00

VESSELS SAILING

The undermentioned vessels are due to sail from Shanghai upon the dates indicated.

For LIVERPOOL

Hakozaki Maru	4/2

For COPENHAGEN

Triton	29/1

For GENOA

C. Verde	21/1

For CALCUTTA

Haraldsvang	12/1

For BOMBAY

Okitu Maru	24/1

For CAPETOWN

Tegelberg	23/1

For JAVA

Tjisadane	11/1
Tjinegara	18/1
Tjibadak	1/2

For NEW YORK

H. Maersk	15/1
Tamesis	22/1
Sakito Maru	30/1
M. Maersk	1/2

For NEW YORK

Kansai Maru	5/2
L. Maersk	15/2

For SAN FRANCISCO

P. Coolidge	16/1
P. Taft	29/1
Agra	1/2
P. Cleveland	12/2
Asama Maru	17/2
P. Pierce	26/2

For YOKOHAMA

Suwa Maru	24/1

For KOBE

Taiyo Maru	12/1

For NAGASAKI

Nagasaki Maru	12/1
Nagasaki Maru	16/1

For DAIREN

Dairen Maru	10/1
Hoten Maru	13/1
Tsingtao Maru	16/1
Dairen Maru	18/1
Hoten Maru	21/1
Tsingtao Maru	24/1

VESSELS LEAVING

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNFO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

TJISADANE Jan. 11. AMOY, HONGKONG, MUNTOK and JAVA PORTS.—The J.C.J.L. ms. Tjisadane sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung, on Thursday, January 11, at 4 p.m., taking cargo to Hongkong, Muntok and Java ports. Passengers' tender leaves Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. Excellent passenger accommodation. Through tickets issued to European and Australian Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V. Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. 16247 (4 Lines). 11-1

TJINEGARA Jan. 18. AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA, CEBU, ILO ILO, MACASSAR, BALI, SOERABAIA and JAVA N.C.—The J.C.J.L. ms. Tjinegara sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Thursday, January 18, taking cargo to the Philippine Islands, Java and transhipment in Java. Excellent passenger accommodation. Through tickets issued to European, Australian and African Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V. Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 17-1

AMERICA

HULDA MAERSK Jan. 15. Via JAPAN for LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to Maersk Line, Shanghai Agency, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 15-1

VESSELS DISCHARGING

NELLORE. The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer Nellore, from Australia and Ports.

—This steamer is discharging Cargo at the Old Ningpo Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be required to send their Representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such Cargo whilst it is being landed. Examination of ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Old Ningpo Wharf on Saturday, January 13, at 9 a.m., by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. All Claims against this steamer must be sent in within fifteen days from date of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be recognized. All risks of Fire etc. at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the Consignees of the Cargo. Pro. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents. 10-1

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

WEDNESDAY, January 10.		Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen		*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin		*20.00	8.30
Hongkong and Haiphong		8.15	8.45
Tsingtao		9.30	10.00
Ninghsien Yungkia etc. via Chinhai		10.30	11.00
Hongkong and Canton	x	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		19.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	x	19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, January 11.			
Formosa via Keelung		*20.00	7.30
Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai		*20.00	8.00
Amoy and Hongkong		9.00	9.30
Minhow Foochow Swatow via Amoy		9.00	9.30
Aust. N.Z. and Java Ports	A	11.30	12.30
Amoy Hongkong and Canton		12.00	12.30
Nantung		14.30	15.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		19.30	20.00
FRIDAY, January 12.			
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki		*20.00	7.15
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia		*20.00	8.00
Ninghsien Yungkia etc. via Chinhai	x	9.30	10.00
Japan Korea Honolulu Canada U.S.A. and Europe via Pacific	&x	14.00	16.00
Indo-China (Z) via Haiphong	c	—	—

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 10th.
B Parcel mail for Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada and Europe, closes at 12.00 on 12th.
C Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 12th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on January 11, at 11.30 a.m. for registered and at 12.30 p.m. for ordinary due London on January 24.

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on January 11, at 11.30 a.m. for registered and at 12.30 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on Jan. 23.

Air France per steamer on January 11, at 11.30 a.m. for registered and at 12.30 p.m. for ordinary.

Neth (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.

Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao, Tunghsan, Shihkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hua Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.20 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe via Siberia are despatched on every Tuesday and Friday per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer via Pacific, Jan. 12, due L'don Feb. 19.
Per steamer via Suez, Jan. 13, due L'don Feb. 16.
Per steamer via Suez, Jan. 21, due L'don Feb. 19.

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For South America via E. & S. Africa
ARIZONA MARU ..... Feb. 27
For Bombay
SUMATRA MARU ..... Jan. 26
LONDON MARU ..... Feb. 11
For Calcutta
BORNEO MARU ..... Jan. 24
HIMALAYA MARU ..... Feb. 12

Nagasaki Sailings

For Manila, Cebu and Davao
TAKAO MARU ..... Feb. 1
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BANGKOK MARU ..... Feb. 3

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TOKYO MARU ..... Jan. 31
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TŌA K. K.

Nagasaki Express Service

	Arrival	Departure
NAGASAKI MARU	Jan. 11	Jan. 12 at 9 a.m. (Yangtszepoo Wharf)
NAGASAKI MARU	Jan. 15	Jan. 16 at 9 a.m. (Yangszepoo Wharf)

Kobe Express Service

TAIYO MARU	Jan. 9 (Wayside Wharf)	Jan. 12 at 7 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)
TAIYO MARU	Jan. 19	Jan. 22

(Passengers are cordially requested to go on board before midnight of 11th.)

For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel. Telephone 45297, 42350, 42359

TŌA KAIUN KAISYA

5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
G. Paduia	Hongay	C.I.N.
Karsten	T'lungkong	Chin Dah
Kondor	Sungmen	Reuter B.
Hanna	Ningpo	Carlowitz
Sygna	C'wangtao	K.M.A.
Hsingya M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Ann Stathatos	Dairen	Ch. Hellenic
Taiyo M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Matuyama M	Japan	Showa S.S.
Indira	Wenchow	T.C.C.
Aso M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Chingning M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Tangshan M.	Tsingtao	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Sandviken	Nor.	Lien Shun
Nantung M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Chekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Naruto M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Korea	Dan.	E. Asiatic
Lepanto	Ital.	—
Kiangnan	Ger.	Chu Foong

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
Pigeon 6	Am.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

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Minutes of Annual Meetings
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Catalogues
Stationery
Loose Leaf Ledgers
Freight Tariffs
Trade Circulars
Private Codes, etc.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai, China. Telephone 11055, Extension 5

Australia's Wartime Economy

A Survey of the Government's Actions Since Outbreak of War; National Security Act

A REVIEW of the actions taken by the Government since the declaration of war two months ago reveals comprehensive and methodical progress toward the desired objectives, states the National Bank of Australasia Ltd., in its monthly summary. Those objectives may be summarised as being:

1. Fullest possible use of the resources of the country, particularly those which can be utilised for military purposes. This includes maintenance of full employment, stimulation of primary and secondary production, and preservation of trading and financial stability.
2. Provision of adequate military forces with all necessary equipment.
3. Completion of arrangements for marketing Australia's export surplus of primary products in those ways which will be most helpful to the Empire and, at the same time, provide adequate returns to the producers.

Spectacular and hasty actions, such as were demanded by some critics who complained about delay in recruiting and the letting of defence contracts, would have been much less effective than the course which has been adopted. Also, if ill-considered haste had been the order of the day it would almost certainly have resulted in inefficiency, waste, hardship and public disapproval. As it is, the Australian economy is in course of being placed on a sound basis, one which will enable it to carry out its war efforts with a minimum of dislocation and disturbance to industry and trade. Military preparations, including organization, recruiting and training armed forces, as well as the supply of equipment and munitions, are well advanced. Munition, aeroplane and other factories are being rapidly equipped for large-scale production of a wide range of military requirements.

Government Supported

As the days go by it is evident that the Government has gained much in popular support and overcome some of the disabilities which attach to a Ministry which does not command a majority of direct supporters in the House of Representatives. A full account of its achievements could not be attempted in these pages, but the more important can be mentioned. Present conditions differ so greatly from those prevailing in 1914 that comparisons between present-day efforts and those put forth in the early months of the previous war seem useless.

The initial actions of the Government, following the outbreak of war, were designed to preserve the resources of the country, to keep the business and social organization intact, and to maintain to the full the confidence of the people in the result of the conflict. These objectives were realized by a rapid extension of Governmental control over a wide range of operations and by judicious messages through the press and radio. At the same time prompt action was taken to protect national property and the training and equipment of an enlarged military force was inaugurated.

National Security Act

The basic authority for many of the actions of the Government and for the controls of various Boards and Committees which it has appointed, is contained in the "National Security Act" passed by the Federal Parliament and brought into operation on September 9. This Act enables the Government to issue emergency regulations through which it may exercise a wide measure of control over practically all sections of production, trade, commerce and finance. The "Trading With the Enemy Act," came into operation on September 9 also. It prohibits trade with the enemy, defines terms such as "Enemy Subject" and "Trading with the Enemy." It confers powers to inspect books, etc., to appoint controllers of enemy property, and directs payment to the Comptroller-General of money owing to enemy subjects.

The emergency legislation and the regulations and rules issued for the purpose of carrying out the decisions of the Government affect all sections of the business organization. Their provisions cannot be discussed in detail within the limits of this article, but their main features are presented under their appropriate headings.

Price Control

The far-reaching powers conferred upon the Price Fixing Commissioner are designed to prevent prices from rising to unduly high levels under the influences of profiteering, cornering of stocks, shortages of supplies, inter-trader selling at rising rates, etc. Prices on a long list of commodities were fixed at the leves ruling on August 31, but to enable traders to recover costs of stocks acquired at higher prices since that date, a system of price averaging has been adopted. Action has been taken also to control increases in rentals of shops and houses. While many traders regard price fixing as an undue interference with business, it his been effective in checking speculative operations, cornering and profiteering. As peace conditions give way to those imposed on the country by the war it is probable that the work of the Price Commissioner will become less onerous, but it is undoubted that, up to the present, his control of price movements has been generally beneficial. In particular it has checked wild speculation in commodities with all the disruption in production and trade which could, quite possibly, have resulted therefrom.

Exchange Control

The regulations under this heading provide for Government control of all oversea exchange transactions and for the mobilization of gold resources. The Commonwealth Bank has been authorised to exercise the powers granted for these purposes, and the trading banks have been appointed agents for transacting exchange business. Dealing in oversea exchange, excepting through the banks, is prohibited.

These regulations are designed to prevent speculative operations in exchange, to restrict importation of goods not necessary for carrying out our war-time activities, and to preserve the monetary reserves of the banking system from being drawn upon to an undue extent. The control constitutes an integral portion of the Government's plans for the preservation and utilisation of the country's resources.

The trading banks will supply detailed information with regard to exchange transactions to enquirers and provide the necessary application forms.

Exports of Securities

The regulations require persons holding external securities to submit returns showing particulars to the Commonwealth Bank. Certain exemptions are allowed for the present. For example, returns need not be furnished for securities held in any part of the Empire, other than Canada, Newfoundland and Hong Kong, provided the interest or principal is payable in Empire currency. Sterling securities situated in sterling countries may be sold or dealt with but must not be exported or transferred from an Australian Register to a Register abroad without the consent of the Treasurer. Various other securities are subject to embargoes against dealings and transfers, unless with the consent of the Treasurer, and are subject to acquisition by the Treasurer. Provision is made for gold situated outside Australia and for deposits, credits and balances held in non-sterling countries. Deposits, credits and balances with banks or persons in sterling countries are not subject to these regulations but are subject to the "Monetary Control" regulations.

Control of Exports

No goods may be exported unless a licence to do so is in force and the terms and conditions of the relative licence are complied with. All shipping documents, bills of exchange or other authority to receive payment for the goods are to be delivered to a bank. (The trading banks are appointed agents for his purpose.) On receipt of the necessary documents the negotiating bank is empowered to make payment equal to the value of the proceeds converted into Australian currency at ruling rates.

Control of Investments

The enormous cost of modern warfare makes it necessary to augment as fully as possible the resources which can be drawn upon for carrying on the war effort, and, at the same time, to enable the Government to obtain command of the requisite resources with a minimum of disturbance to the general economy of the community. We are not considering here the man-power available for training, which is undoubtedly the most important factor of all, but are limiting these comments to the wide variety and huge volume of goods and services which the Government will require to train, equip and maintain its military and naval forces, construct works and in other ways make its war effort effective. For these purposes the Government uses money obtained from taxation or the flotation of loans, but there are limitations on the use of both methods. Excessive taxation would set up unfavourable on industry and trade, and the amount which can be borrowed, without recourse to inflatory methods, is determined largely by the amount of new savings available for investment in Government loan issues. It is not suggested that the whole of the new savings should be lent to the Government, but many investments which would be justified in times of peace could well be postponed or avoided in a period of national crisis.

In order to limit the diversion of resources to investments which would not assist the war effort, the Government has issued regulations and has appointed an advisory board of nine members. It is not intended to prevent the use of capital in fields of legitimate industrial expansion but to check investment in ventures which are relatively unimportant or which would make undue demands on resources required for war purposes.

A Single Aim

The multiplicity and wide scope of the actions of the Government since the outbreak of war make it impossible to mention all of them in this short review. Enough has been said, however, to show that substantial efforts have been made toward one common end, namely, the marshalling of Australia's resources for our own protection and for the assistance of the Empire in its mighty conflict against aggression, injustice and tyranny.

The Government has drawn up its plan sand conferred upon the respective individuals, Boards and Committees the powers necessary to carry them into effective operation. The measure of success attending the Government's widespread plans will be determined by the efficiency of the administration of those powers and by the extent of co-operation between the various authorities set up to carry on the nation's war-time activities. A high standard of individual effort in administration is of the utmost importance, but no less so is a determination to ensure complete co-ordination of the work of the various controls.

Britain Delays Reply To U.S. Notes

Question of Blockade Still Awaits Answer

Washington, Jan. 8.

Statements on American relations with both Great Britain and Japan were made by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, today at his usual press conference.

He said his Saturday conversations with the Japanese Ambassador Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, were of a general nature and that neither of them attempted to reach an agreement "on any point."

He also stated that when Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, met the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, he believed only matters of secondary importance were discussed.

Mr. Hull specified that London as yet has not replied to Washington's Notes concerning the contraband control system and its application to American interests.—Havas.

British Hospital Aided Guerillas

Japanese Give Reason for Burning Mission Property; Details Undisclosed

Tsingtao, Jan. 9.

The alleged action of the church authorities in giving "an advantageous position to guerilias" is cited today by an official of the Japanese Consulate-General in Tsingtao as the reason for the burning by Japanese troops of the English Methodist Mission hospital at Chuchia, near Wutingfu, in Shantung, on Christmas Day.

"The Japanese Government and the Japanese authorities in China," the official told Reuter, "have a settled policy of respect for the property of third Powers, but in this case, according to our official investigation, steps were taken by the church authorities to give an advantageous position to guerillas—that is the reason why the incident happened."

He added that "we are making further investigations, but no further details are at present available."

In admitting the burning of the hospital during the week-end, the Japanese authorities here refused to give the name of the unit responsible, or guarantees for the future. They alleged that the mission practised "discrimination."—Reuter.

No Right to Be Special Constable Says Judge

Conscientious Objector to Leave Police Service

A special constable, Leslie C. H. Page, of Bennerley Road, S.W., told the London Conscientious Objectors' Tribunal recently that he could not take up arms against his fellow men.

"Then why did you go into the police?" asked Judge Hargreaves. "You know that in an extremity you have to be armed." Page replied that he did not consider that the Government had any right to cause him to use arms, and he would refuse to do it.

"If you take these views," said Judge Hargreaves, "you have no business in the police. You have got in as a complete fraud if your mind is like that." "I was not aware when I joined up that I would be called upon to use armed force," replied Page.

Now that you know that, are you prepared to stay in the force?—No. I could not.

He was exempted on condition that he finds work either in agriculture or he leaves the special constabulary and forestry.

Vivian W. Gross, of Grampian-gardens, N.W., said he had changed his mind since the war broke out and now wished to withdraw his application. "It is rather foolish," he added, "to say that I can have nothing to do with war.

"My views on this matter have changed considerably. I want to be followed to volunteer for the Services and would like to join the Navy." Gross's name was withdrawn from the register.

Alleged Extortioner In Custody

Four Persons Arrested for "Protection" Racket

Wu Chung-hwa, alias Hsiao Shih-tze, known to all restaurants and amusement centres in the Louza district as an extortioner who would collect "protection fees" by distributing written "invitations" for his protection, has at last come to grief being detained together with three alleged accomplices by the First Special District Court. The four were brought before the tribunal yesterday on a writ of detention at the request of the police who wished to make further investigations during which startling revelations may be made.

It was revealed in court that Wu and his men have been collecting money from cabarets, sing song houses and "girl guide" societies in the Louza district in exchange for protection. Most people did not wish to find fault with him as he has influence over a large number of loafers. He was alleged to have demanded $20 from a "girl guide" society in Kwangsi Road for his "protection" but when the manager of the establishment refused to pay he went so far as to report the matter to the police.

He was further alleged to have recently sent written "invitations" asking managers of amusement centres and hotels to be present at a party to be held in a Chinese hotel in Yu Ya Ching Road. It was hinted in these "invitations" that the guests should each pay $10. The party was to have been held on Monday when Wu and his men were arrested in a room in the hotel. At the time of his arrest he had already received more than $200 from his "guests."

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GENTLEMAN or lady canvassers wanted for monthly magazine on commission basis, including salary for suitable party. Address Box 224, NCDN. -462

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SPEAKER of British nationality wanted for local radio-station, 9 p.m. to 12, six days a week (side job). Knowledge of French an asset. Telephone 74448, 10 a.m.-12. -498

EXCELLENT positions assured after a few months training at Farmer's Commercial College, 264, Kiangse Road. Telephone 14967. -8987

WANTED by firm of egg packers, foreign department superintendent, preferably British. Reply in confidence giving full details, experience, age and wages required. Address Box 221, NCDN. 10159

EDUCATED Chinese wanted by American export firm. Must speak English, be well acquainted with export business and have knowledge of general Chinese merchandise. Apply stating full particulars, age, previous experience and salary expected. Box 213, NCDN. -449

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Miscellaneous

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Lost

SAVINGS Bank Passbook No. 1274 issued by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Shanghai, in the name of Kartar Singh has been lost and is hereby declared cancelled. 10169

NOTICE is hereby given that a cash order amounting $96,370.14 issued by Mercantile Bank with No. 7797 of Sun Dah Native Bank on January 6, has been declared lost at my office. The public is hereby warned against accepting same, as it shall become null and void upon discovery. Sze Ken Yue, Exchange Broker, Room 219, 49 Kiukiang Road -491

For Sale—Miscellaneous

LADY'S Persian lamb coat for sale, new, high class quality, single piece in Shanghai. On view 1200 Avenue Joffre, House 30, Mrs. Wassermann. -454

ART lover, two Barock oil-paintings signed by the painter early 17 century, for sale, to be viewed 11-3 p.m. 1831 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. -517

FOR SALE, two big carpets, 9 x 12, 11 x 15 at $185, $220 respectively. One set table cloths, pure linen (cover 132 in. long, 12 napkins 24 x 24 in.) at $85. 233 Nanking Road, Room 206A, Telephone 13781. -501

FOR SALE, violin "Virtuoso," perfect tune, $1,000. Apply at the Office New Royal Hotel, Telephone 21933. -472

ALL woollen travelling rugs for sale in assorted designs at $25 each cash. Quantity discounts by arrangement. H. C. Dixon & Son, Ltd. Lane 126/10 Szechuen Road. 10171

AVAILABLE for immediate delivery in Shanghai district, 688 h.p. induction synchronous motor, three phase, 50 cycles, 3,000 volts, 300 rpm. Apply H. J. Moysey & Co., Ltd., 452 Kiangse Road. 10101

FOR SALE, excellent Chesterfield suite made by Arts & Crafts. Suitable for large room. Has removable cushions, all vi-sprung. Loose covers practically new. Also bedroom suite and rugs. Box 212, NCDN. -448

PERSIAN carpet (Mahal) and two rugs from advertiser's property for sale. 2032 Avenue Joffre, small white House, Room 3. -417

EASTMAN Cine-Kodak Eight Model 20, brand-new. Cost $470, willing accept reasonable offer. Telephone forenoon, Mr. Chu, 19902. -419

USED Edison mimeograph in good condition, for sale. Apply Post Office Box 525. 10153

RARE occasion to buy antiques and rarities, the similar have never been seen in Shanghai. Apply Dr. Weiss, 150 Tifeng Road, House 15, Flat 2, Telephone 23786. -237

LOVERS of most beautiful oil pictures, please visit first 12 Rue du Consulat, Apartment 501, Telephone 87801. -189

NICEST porcelain and all other kinds of European arts, obtainable only at 12 Rue du Consulat, Apartment 501. -189

KOREAN apples arriving weekly from Chinnampo now offered at $11.50 first grade; $10 second grade and $7.50 third grade per case of 33 lb. nett. Sample boxes containing 18 first grade apples weighing approximately 7 lb., $3. Peninsula Trading Co., Telephone 31649. -10721

SECONDHAND furniture store. Buying and selling, new and secondhand furniture, household effects, cut-glass, carpets, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -19

SHIRTS correctly made to measure, English poplins and pure silk from $14.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 13186

STRING bags 60 cts., colored towels 55 cts; laundry bags $2.30; mahjong cloth $2.20. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10143

Personal

MR. Porter. Anxious to see you immediately. Telephone 61010. Don't worry. Post Office box key wanted. A. L. Andorra. -487

ENGLISHMAN, 30, wishes meet refined Chinese lady, view friendship. Reply Box 206, NCDN. -424

Furnished Apartments

TWO-ROOMED apartment, beautifully furnished, all modern conveniences, garage, free for immediate occupation. Furniture to be taken over. Address Box 226, NCDN. 10165

ONE, three, four-roomed apartments, houses and flats. European Traders Co., 367 Kiangse Road, Telephone 11667. -471

CENTRAL district, modern apartment building, 2½-roomed apartment with large roof-garden. Newly furnished, all modern conveniences. Furniture to be taken over at reasonable price. No key-money, no agencies. Box 239, NCDN, or telephone 38877. -506

FULLY furnished self-contained studio apartment in modern apartment building near main road-midwest district. Suitable for one or two persons. Quick sale. Immediate occupation. Apply Box 196, NCDN. 10151

Unfurnished Apartments

BEST location French Concession, two-roomed flat and single room with bath, kitchen, beautiful garden. Available immediately. Telephone 79197 from 9 to 12. -463

BEAUTIFUL, unfurnished, two-roomed flat, kitchen, bathroom, to let, no key-money. Only foreigner need apply. 600 Avenue Haig, House 15. -485

FLAT, two rooms, bathroom, in garden residence. Telephone 71194. -500

BEAUTIFUL apartments of two and three rooms, best location French and Settlement. Apply General Investment Co., 120 Jinkee Road. -516

Offices, Shops, Godowns

LARGE office Bund district. Reasonable rent. Only 10-12 noon. Apply General Investment Co., 120 Jinkee Road. -516

Office Cars

THREE seats available, Dubail/Lafayette to Bund/Jinkee, thrice daily, usual hours, $20 monthly. Reply Box 227, NCDN. -469

Animals

AT stud thoroughbred Scottie, approved bitches only. Fee or choice of puppies. Apply G. Welsch, 818/51 Tongshan Road. -498

FOR SALE, Bombardier 13.0 1939 griffin winner twice and second twice in good class races. Magnificent jumper. $2,500. Apply to R. J. Sheppard, c/o Shanghai Race Club. 10161

FOUND, male brindle bulldog on Route Magniny Sunday morning. Apply Telephone 39997. -459

WANTED to buy good male setter or pointer under three years. Replies to Boudard, 30 Rue Pere Robert. -299

WANTED thoroughbred wirehaired Terrier (male) pup. State price and particulars. Address Box 203, NCDN. -415

YOUR personal property is insured, why not your pony against loss or death by accident or sickness. Hugh Middleton & Co. (Ins.) Ltd. 45 Kiukiang Road, Telephone 16595. 10 18

Radios

HOME reception OK? If not, telephone 87777 for specialised short-wave tuning. Radio Corporation of Asia. -405

CHANCE, owner leaving, R.C.A. 7-tube a.c./d.c. powerful short-wave radio, 1938 model, $300. Address Box 233, NCDN. -492

HOWARD American Communication Radios. "The pick of the crop." Exclusively imported by American Radio Equipment Company. 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. 13182

W. KORBUT radio engineer, radios repaired on the spot promptly, efficiently. Telephone 36559. -65

FOR radio repairs call International Radio Service, foreign workmanship, 9 Cardinal Mercier, Telephone 75897. -9553

RELIABLE repairs. All make radios. Foreign engineers. 1940 models, RCA Victor, Zenith, stocked. Universal Radio Co., Authorized R. C. A. Service Station, Telephone 19225, 232 Nanking Road. 10019

Motor Cars and Cycles

1930 Chrysler, two-seater tourer, excellent condition, four good tyres and new battery. $1,200. Address Box 222, NCDN. 10160

WOLSELEY Hornet sedan, 1933, just thoroughly overhauled and rebored, excellent condition. $3,500 or nearest offer. Telephone 11848 or Box 216, NCDN. 10155

FOR SALE. Vauxhall 4-door sedan. 1933 model. In very good condition. £65. Apply 111 Szechuen Road. Telephone 14913. -431

1939 Vauxhall De Luxe model 4-cylinder, four-door sedan. Mileage 3,600. Condition perfect. 26 m.p.g. Box 220, NCDN. -459

FOR SALE 1939 Ford Mercury 8, four-door Sedan, used only 2,000 kms. A1 condition, price US$1,150. Address Box 198, NCDN. -395

AUSTIN Seven two-door coach, very good running order, $1,700 or nearest offer. No brokers. Telephone 18909, business hours. -409

AMERICAN medium-sized sedan, 1932, economical, absolutely perfect order, appearance. Immediate sale. $2,000 (no dealers). Telephone 72472, till 2 p.m. -387

WE have in stock a complete line of used cars. We also buy, exchange and lend money on cars. American Motors, Fed Inc. U.S.A. 444 Avenue Foch. Telephone 35646. 10014

WE offer cash for used cars and trucks. Apply Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -10274

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before January 20, after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 5323, 5340, 5344, 5353, 5366, 5372, 5375, 5376, 5420, 5423, 5430, 5435, 5463, 5475, 5500, 5504, 5512, 5552, 5559, 5609, 5617, 5622, 5636.

Rooms with Board

EXCELLENT large room, steam heating, bath, good board. Also smaller room. 1402 Avenue Joffre. -477

NICE furnished south room, arcola heating, with/without board in private house (garden). Business ladies or gentlemen preferred. Dr. Kollmann, 321/3 Route Dupleix. -340

VERY nice double room, alcove, bath, verandah, garden, garage, board. Very comfortable. 7 Columbia Road corner Great Western Road. 2/14 stop. -401

FRENCH Concession, well-furnished room with private bathroom. Excellent board. Large garden. Telephone 75170. -460

ROOMS with private baths, suitable for bachelors, separate entrance. Telephone 21850. -393

Rooms Without Board

ROOM to let in apartment house, all modern conveniences, single man preferred. $120. 468 Avenue Joffre, Apartment E301. -461

WELL-FURNISHED two-roomed flat, private bathroom, boxroom, verandah, steam heated, modern conveniences. Board optional. 405 Avenue Roi Albert. -515

MODERN furnished room to let. All conveniences. 600 Avenue Haig, House 15. -484

ONE large well-furnished room with verandah (enclosed). Telephone 74618, 1 Bedford Terrace. -499

TO LET, well-furnished room facing south, all conveniences, in private family to bachelor only. Telephone 35229. -489

NICE room, steamheated, for gentlemen, without board, near Avenue Foch. 30 Seymour Road, House 6. -476

TO LET, in well-furnished steam-heated house double and single rooms, breakfast optional. Good locality French Concession. Apply 66 Route des Sieyes, from noon till 4 p.m. -511

TO LET, furnished room, steam heating, with all modern conveniences. Apply to 159 Avenue Haig, House 7. -510

WELL-FURNISHED room in apartment, in family of two, near Bund to single person. Telephone 41332 from 12 to 2 and after 5. -470

NICE, furnished room with all conveniences, steam heating and separate entrance. French Concession, 232A Route Boissezon. -474

TO LET one or two rooms, well-furnished, in the modernest apartment with all conveniences, Bubbling Well, especially suitable for doctor's offices. Apply Box 1, NCDN. -98

LARGE room, bathroom attached. Breakfast if required. For further particulars apply to Box 214, NCDN or telephone 20561. -450

FURNISHED room to let for bachelor, entrance private. 561 Route Vallon. -423

FOR quiet, responsible gentleman: beautiful big room, nicely furnished. Centre Concession. All modern conveniences. Telephone 17779 or 83992. 10148

TWO-roomed flat (no bath attached) in private residence, to responsible bachelor only. 54 Route Grouchy. -393

Wanted to Rent

WANTED to rent three/four-roomed apartment, will buy furniture. Location: centre of Concession. Address Box 225, NCDN. -464

FOREIGNER (no refugee) wishes to be paying guest to well-educated lady (preferred British). Please address Box 232, NCDN. -493

DOCTOR, Vienna University graduate, seeks accommodation with possibility of practising, at home of patients, suffering from chronic diseases (heart, bladder, neuropathic, diabetic, tubercular). Box 164, NCDN. -475

DOCTOR wants suitable room for consultation, possibly with sleeping accommodations. Bubbling Well or vicinity. Box 242, NCDN. -509

TWO-roomed office required immediately. Location must be in business centre. Address Box 243, NCDN. -512

ONE-ROOMED furnished apartment, kitchen and bath attached. French Concession preferred. Available February 1 or later. Address Box 202, NCDN. -487

WANTED February 1, heated room for English couple. Rent guaranteed. Ground or first floor. Good food. Box 215, NCDN. -451

WANTED to rent Hungjao district garden with bungalow. Reply Box 207, NCDN. -488

WANTED by foreign couple two/three roomed apartment/flat, modern conveniences. French Concession or International Settlement. Address Box 201, NCDN. -503

FURNISHED house, about 6-8 rooms, for six months or longer, western district preferred. Box 185, NCDN. 10121

WANTED by responsible Britisher one/two-roomed unfurnished apartment. March. Box 159, NCDN. -302

WANTED three- or four-roomed well furnished flat with kitchen and all modern conveniences, vicinity Joffre, Dubail or Bubbling. Particulars Box 111, NCDN. -232

WANTED house with six or eight rooms. Garage, garden. Long lease. Box 77, NCDN. 10086

WANTED four roomed apartment in first-class building, by responsible party. Apply Box 28, NCDN or telephone 10728. -78

WANTED house or apartment by responsible foreigner. Willing take furniture over and pay key-money. Telephone 74850 -18

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED telegraph code, Acme; A. B. C. 6th; Bentley's second phrase; Peterson 3rd edition. Room 116, 429 Kiukiang Road. -467

WANTED, standard make late model radios and radio phonographs. Telephone 38488, 12-2 p.m. or address Box 5653, NCDN. -10704

WANTED to buy: second-hand dresses, suits, shoes, clothings, etc. Kaatz, 415 Route Cardinal Mercier. -379

ONE good camera, preferably a Leica 2. F or a Rolleiflex 3.5 F Zeiss Tessar lens; or a good 6 x 9 ctm. camera with a Zeiss Tessar lens 3.5 F or a 6 x 9 ctm. camera with Zeiss Tessar lens 4.5 F. Reply Box 136, NCDN. -265

WANTED immediately by Tientsin firm 500,000 sq. ft. fiber insulation, Sealotex or equal. If duty paid cargo require Customs pass for duty free entry to Tientsin. Also 6,000 sq. yards 3 mm. brown linoleum. Send prices and details before January 11 to Box 158, NCDN. -301

THREE secondhand typewriters, one calculator, any model, make, size. State your price. Reply Box 178, NCDN. -349

AIR-conditioner for office and air-cooler (refrigeration) for home (office). Give make, age, condition and best price. Box 193 NCDN. -388

WANTED to buy: second-hand carpets, clothing, suits, dresses, shoes, 1129 Bubbling Well, House 51, Mr. Corts. -10060

Agencies

FOREIGN selling agencies wanted. The well-known manufacturers of the most reliable and durable flashlights, batteries and miniature bulbs in this city, having recently received incessant inquiries and orders for their products for abroad and with a view of facilitating the distribution to meet the need of world markets, are prepared to grant sole selling rights to those firms of good standing that are interested in the business. For ful particulars please communicate with Box 5559, NCDN. -314

Unfurnished Houses

TWELVE-ROOMED house, three bathrooms, garden, for immediate occupation. Reasonable rental and key-money. No sub-letting and guarantor required. Apply 49 Temple Lane, Bubbling Well Road. -489

NEWLY decorated house, three baths, four bedrooms, large sitting-dining room. Garden, garage. Carpets, curtains, electric fittings, etc., $4,000. Rent $350. Furniture optional. Box 218, NCDN. -453

Chinese Servants

HOUSE-COOLIE boy, speaks English, good worker, seeks position immediately, well-recommended. Address Box 234, NCDN. -494

ADVERTISER recommends excellent wash/coolie amah, honest, trustworthy. Box 200, NCDN. -402

WANTED, good, reliable and well-recommended chauffeur for private family. Address Box 93, NCDN. 10028

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). Only one with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen. -10608

72782 GENERAL Employment Agency Reliable cooks, boys, amahs chauffeurs. Foreign management, Quick service, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -33

Houses and Land

WANTED to buy a house, six/seven rooms, good residential district or two/three mow of land for building. Address Box 228, NCDN. 10166

WANTED purchase French Concession small private residence, steamheat, garden, reasonable price, no brokers. Reply Box 76, NCDN. -465

FOR SALE or rent, two newly-built houses (area, over 4 fen each), passage 27 Rue Corneille. Price $48,000 and $52,000. Rent $400 monthly (key money $5,000). Inquire on premises or apply to Kwan, Chu & Yang, Architects, 113 Kiukiang Road. -220

WANTED to buy about three mows of land in French Concession. Address Box 165, NCDN. -216

FOR SALE, various land lots and houses. Apply Agency Korlin, 146A/1, Route des Sœurs, Telephone 78499. -11

Boats

FOR SALE, one brand-new marine engine, 165 h.p., 8 cylinders, speed 30 m.p.h., make Lycoming; and one 33 ft. teakwood cruiser hull. Box 238, NCDN. -308

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives massage from 9 to 9. 1225 Bubbling Well Road, Room 231, Telephone 34200. -400

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. 10038

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -24

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